```
=> file hcaplus

FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 14:22:02 ON 25 MAR 1998
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FILE COVERS 1967 - 25 Mar 1998  VOL 128 ISS 13
FILE LAST UPDATED: 25 Mar 1998  (980325/ED)

 This file contains CAS Registry Numbers for easy and accurate
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 of all non-structural data from the REGISTRY file.  Enter HELP FIRST
 for more information.

=> d que l17

L1   (       482)SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  (P OR PLASMODIUM)(W)(FLACIPARUM
                  OR OVALE OR VIVAX OR MALARIAE) OR (T OR TREPONEMA)(W)PALL
                  IDIUM
L2   (      5655)SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  SMALLPOX(W)VIRUS OR (M OR MYCOBA
                  CTERIUM)(W)TUBERCULOSIS OR ASCARIS(W)LUMBRICOIDES OR DERA
                  TOPHYTE
L3   (     34262)SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  HIV OR IMMUNODEFICIEN? OR IMMUNE
                  (W)DEFICIEN?
L4   (    158209)SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  (E OR ESCHERICHIA)(W)COLI OR HIS
                  TOPLASMA(W)CAPSULATUM OR HISTOPLASINOSIS OR (B OR BORRELI
                  A)(W)BURGDORFERI OR LIME?(W)DISEASE# OR TYPHOID OR NORWAL
                  K(W)VIRUS OR ROTOVIRUS
L5   (     20489)SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  (L3 OR L4)(5A)(INHIBIT? OR TREAT
                  ? OR THU/RL)
L6   (        49)SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  L5 AND (L1 OR L2)
L7   (        26)SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  L6 AND (HUMAN# OR CHIMP? OR MICE
                   OR PIG# OR MONKEY#)
L8   (         3)SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  L6 AND PARASIT?
L9   (        26)SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  L7 OR L8
L10  (         6)SEA FILE=BIOSIS ABB=ON  MALARIOTHERAPY
L11  (         2)SEA FILE=BIOSIS ABB=ON  MALARIO?(W)THERAP?
L12  (         0)SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  L10 OR L11
L13          26 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  L9 OR L12
L14        4389 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  FALCIPARUM
L16          14 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  L14 AND  L5
L17          38 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  L13 OR L16

=> file wpids

FILE 'WPIDS' ENTERED AT 14:22:13 ON 25 MAR 1998
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FILE LAST UPDATED: 23 MAR 1998              <19980323/UP>
>>>UPDATE WEEKS:
MOST RECENT DERWENT WEEK            199812   <199812/DW>
DERWENT WEEK FOR CHEMICAL CODING:   199807
DERWENT WEEK FOR POLYMER INDEXING:  199809
DERWENT WORLD PATENTS INDEX SUBSCRIBER FILE, COVERS 1963 TO DATE.
>>> D COST AND SET NOTICE DO NOT REFLECT SUBSCRIBER DISCOUNTS -
                                SEE HELP COST FOR DETAILS <<<
                        KATHLEEN FULLER  BT/LIBRARY 308-4290
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>>> CHANGES TO DWPI COVERAGE - SEE NEWS <<<

=> d que l30

L18 (482)SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON (P OR PLASMODIUM)(W)(FLACIPARUM OR OVALE OR VIVAX OR MALARIAE) OR (T OR TREPONEMA)(W)PALLIDIUM
L19 (5655)SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON SMALLPOX(W)VIRUS OR (M OR MYCOBACTERIUM)(W)TUBERCULOSIS OR ASCARIS(W)LUMBRICOIDES OR DERATOPHYTE
L20 (34262)SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON HIV OR IMMUNODEFICIEN? OR IMMUNE(W)DEFICIEN?
L21 (158209)SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON (E OR ESCHERICHIA)(W)COLI OR HISTOPLASMA(W)CAPSULATUM OR HISTOPLASINOSIS OR (B OR BORRELIA)(W)BURGDORFERI OR LIME?(W)DISEASE# OR TYPHOID OR NORWALK(W)VIRUS OR ROTOVIRUS
L22 (20489)SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON (L20 OR L21)(5A)(INHIBIT? OR TREAT? OR THU/RL)
L23 (49)SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON L22 AND (L18 OR L19)
L24 (26)SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON L23 AND (HUMAN# OR CHIMP? OR MICE OR PIG# OR MONKEY#)
L25 (3)SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON L23 AND PARASIT?
L26 (5)SEA FILE=WPIDS ABB=ON L24 OR L25
L27 (6)SEA FILE=BIOSIS ABB=ON MALARIOTHERAPY
L28 (2)SEA FILE=BIOSIS ABB=ON MALARIO?(W)THERAP?
L29 (0)SEA FILE=WPIDS ABB=ON L27 OR L28
L30 5 SEA FILE=WPIDS ABB=ON L26 OR L29

=> file biosis

FILE 'BIOSIS' ENTERED AT 14:22:24 ON 25 MAR 1998
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FILE COVERS 1969 TO DATE.
CAS REGISTRY NUMBERS AND CHEMICAL NAMES (CNs) PRESENT
FROM JANUARY 1969 TO DATE.

RECORDS LAST ADDED: 20 March 1998 (980320/ED)
CAS REGISTRY NUMBERS (R) LAST ADDED: 20 March 1998 (980320/UP)

=> d que l46

L31 (482)SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON (P OR PLASMODIUM)(W)(FLACIPARUM OR OVALE OR VIVAX OR MALARIAE) OR (T OR TREPONEMA)(W)PALLIDIUM
L32 (5655)SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON SMALLPOX(W)VIRUS OR (M OR MYCOBACTERIUM)(W)TUBERCULOSIS OR ASCARIS(W)LUMBRICOIDES OR DERATOPHYTE
L33 (34262)SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON HIV OR IMMUNODEFICIEN? OR IMMUNE(W)DEFICIEN?
L34 (158209)SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON (E OR ESCHERICHIA)(W)COLI OR HISTOPLASMA(W)CAPSULATUM OR HISTOPLASINOSIS OR (B OR BORRELIA)(W)BURGDORFERI OR LIME?(W)DISEASE# OR TYPHOID OR NORWALK(W)VIRUS OR ROTOVIRUS
L35 (20489)SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON (L33 OR L34)(5A)(INHIBIT? OR TREAT? OR THU/RL)
L36 (49)SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON L35 AND (L31 OR L32)
L37 (26)SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON L36 AND (HUMAN# OR CHIMP? OR MICE OR PIG# OR MONKEY#)
L38 (3)SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON L36 AND PARASIT?
L39 (95)SEA FILE=BIOSIS ABB=ON L37 OR L38
L40 (89)SEA FILE=BIOSIS ABB=ON L39 AND 86215/BC
L41 (1)SEA FILE=BIOSIS ABB=ON L40 AND PROTECT?

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L42 (         10)SEA FILE=BIOSIS ABB=ON  L40 AND INHIBIT?
L43 (          2)SEA FILE=BIOSIS ABB=ON  L40 AND PARASIT?
L44 (          6)SEA FILE=BIOSIS ABB=ON  MALARIOTHERAPY
L45 (          2)SEA FILE=BIOSIS ABB=ON  MALARIO?(W)THERAP?
L46           19 SEA FILE=BIOSIS ABB=ON  L41 OR L42 OR L43 OR L44 OR L45

=> file medline

FILE 'MEDLINE' ENTERED AT 14:22:36 ON 25 MAR 1998

 FILE LAST UPDATED: 19 MAR 1998 (19980319/UP).  FILE COVERS 1966 TO DATE.

 THE MEDLINE FILE WAS RELOADED FEBRUARY 15, 1998, TO REFLECT THE ANNUAL
 MESH (MEDICAL SUBJECT HEADING) CHANGES.  ENTER HELP RLOAD FOR DETAILS.

 THIS FILE CONTAINS CAS REGISTRY NUMBERS FOR EASY AND ACCURATE
 SUBSTANCE IDENTIFICATION.

=> d que l64

L47 (        482)SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  (P OR PLASMODIUM)(W)(FLACIPARUM
                 OR OVALE OR VIVAX OR MALARIAE) OR (T OR TREPONEMA)(W)PALL
                 IDIUM
L48 (       5655)SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  SMALLPOX(W)VIRUS OR (M OR MYCOBA
                 CTERIUM)(W)TUBERCULOSIS OR ASCARIS(W)LUMBRICOIDES OR DERA
                 TOPHYTE
L49 (      34262)SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  HIV OR IMMUNODEFICIEN? OR IMMUNE
                 (W)DEFICIEN?
L50 (     158209)SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  (E OR ESCHERICHIA)(W)COLI OR HIS
                 TOPLASMA(W)CAPSULATUM OR HISTOPLASINOSIS OR (B OR BORRELI
                 A)(W)BURGDORFERI OR LIME?(W)DISEASE# OR TYPHOID OR NORWAL
                 K(W)VIRUS OR ROTOVIRUS
L51 (      20489)SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  (L49 OR L50)(5A)(INHIBIT? OR TRE
                 AT? OR THU/RL)
L52 (         49)SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  L51 AND (L47 OR L48)
L53 (         26)SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  L52 AND (HUMAN# OR CHIMP? OR MIC
                 E OR PIG# OR MONKEY#)
L54 (          3)SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  L52 AND PARASIT?
L55 (         26)SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  L53 OR L54
L56 (          6)SEA FILE=BIOSIS ABB=ON  MALARIOTHERAPY
L57 (          2)SEA FILE=BIOSIS ABB=ON  MALARIO?(W)THERAP?
L58 (          0)SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  L56 OR L57
L59 (         91)SEA FILE=MEDLINE ABB=ON  L55 OR L58
L60 (       9402)SEA FILE=MEDLINE ABB=ON  HYPERTHERMIA, INDUCED+NT/CT
L61 (          9)SEA FILE=MEDLINE ABB=ON  L59 AND L60
L62 (      46315)SEA FILE=MEDLINE ABB=ON  ACQUIRED IMMUNODEFICIENCY SYNDRO
                 ME+NT/CT
L63 (         14)SEA FILE=MEDLINE ABB=ON  L60 AND L62
L64           22 SEA FILE=MEDLINE ABB=ON  L61 OR L63

=> file embase

FILE 'EMBASE' ENTERED AT 14:22:55 ON 25 MAR 1998
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 FILE COVERS 1974 TO 20 Mar 1998 (19980320/ED)

 This file contains CAS Registry Numbers for easy and accurate
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=> d que l74

L49 (      34262)SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  HIV OR IMMUNODEFICIEN? OR IMMUNE
                 (W)DEFICIEN?
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L50 (    158209) SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  (E OR ESCHERICHIA)(W)COLI OR HIS
                 TOPLASMA(W)CAPSULATUM OR HISTOPLASINOSIS OR (B OR BORRELI
                 A)(W)BURGDORFERI OR LIME?(W)DISEASE# OR TYPHOID OR NORWAL
                 K(W)VIRUS OR ROTOVIRUS
L66        8410 SEA FILE=EMBASE ABB=ON  (P OR PLASMODIUM)(W)FALCIPARUM
L67      224428 SEA FILE=EMBASE ABB=ON  L49 OR L50
L68         267 SEA FILE=EMBASE ABB=ON  L66 AND L67
L69         152 SEA FILE=EMBASE ABB=ON  L68 AND PARASIT?
L70          31 SEA FILE=EMBASE ABB=ON  L68 AND TREAT?
L71          10 SEA FILE=EMBASE ABB=ON  MALARIOTHERAPY
L72          21 SEA FILE=EMBASE ABB=ON  L70 AND (HUMAN/CT OR APE# OR CHIM
                 P# OR PIG# OR MICE OR MONKEY#)
L73          16 SEA FILE=EMBASE ABB=ON  L69 AND L72
L74          26 SEA FILE=EMBASE ABB=ON  L71 OR L73

=> file aidsline

FILE 'AIDSLINE' ENTERED AT 14:23:15 ON 25 MAR 1998

 FILE COVERS 1980 TO 13 MAR 1998 (19980313/ED)

 Aidsline has been reloaded with 1998 MeSH headings.  See HELP RLOAD
 for details.

This file contains CAS Registry Numbers for easy and accurate
substance identification.

=> d que l86

L47 (       482) SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  (P OR PLASMODIUM)(W)(FLACIPARUM
                 OR OVALE OR VIVAX OR MALARIAE) OR (T OR TREPONEMA)(W)PALL
                 IDIUM
L48 (      5655) SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  SMALLPOX(W)VIRUS OR (M OR MYCOBA
                 CTERIUM)(W)TUBERCULOSIS OR ASCARIS(W)LUMBRICOIDES OR DERA
                 TOPHYTE
L75        1560 SEA FILE=AIDSLINE ABB=ON  L47 OR L48
L78           2 SEA FILE=AIDSLINE ABB=ON  MALARIA(L)TU/CT
L79          42 SEA FILE=AIDSLINE ABB=ON  L75 AND PARASIT?
L80           4 SEA FILE=AIDSLINE ABB=ON  L79 AND TU/CT
L86           6 SEA FILE=AIDSLINE ABB=ON  L78 OR L80

=> file cancerlit

FILE 'CANCERLIT' ENTERED AT 14:23:28 ON 25 MAR 1998

 FILE COVERS 1963 TO 12 Feb 1998 (19980212/ED)

 Cancerlit has been reloaded with 1997 MeSH headings.  See NEWS FILE
 and HELP RLOAD for details.

 This file contains CAS Registry Numbers for easy and accurate
 substance identification.

 The problem with incorrect information in the Document Type (DT) field
 has been corrected.

=> d que l90

L47 (       482) SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  (P OR PLASMODIUM)(W)(FLACIPARUM
                 OR OVALE OR VIVAX OR MALARIAE) OR (T OR TREPONEMA)(W)PALL
                 IDIUM
L48 (      5655) SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  SMALLPOX(W)VIRUS OR (M OR MYCOBA
                 CTERIUM)(W)TUBERCULOSIS OR ASCARIS(W)LUMBRICOIDES OR DERA
                 TOPHYTE
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L87          989 SEA FILE=CANCERLIT ABB=ON  L47 OR L48
L88          115 SEA FILE=CANCERLIT ABB=ON  L87 AND TU/CT
L89         4076 SEA FILE=CANCERLIT ABB=ON  ADJUVANTS, IMMUNOLOGIC+NT/CT
L90            5 SEA FILE=CANCERLIT ABB=ON  L88 AND L89

=>  dup rem l17 l30 l46 l64 l74 l86 l90

FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 14:26:07 ON 25 MAR 1998
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FILE 'BIOSIS' ENTERED AT 14:26:07 ON 25 MAR 1998
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FILE 'MEDLINE' ENTERED AT 14:26:07 ON 25 MAR 1998

FILE 'EMBASE' ENTERED AT 14:26:07 ON 25 MAR 1998
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FILE 'AIDSLINE' ENTERED AT 14:26:07 ON 25 MAR 1998

FILE 'CANCERLIT' ENTERED AT 14:26:07 ON 25 MAR 1998
PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L17
PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L30
PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L46
PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L64
PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L74
PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L86
PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L90
L94          108 DUP REM L17 L30 L46 L64 L74 L86 L90 (13 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

=> d 194 all 1-109

L94  ANSWER 1 OF 108  HCAPLUS  COPYRIGHT 1998 ACS
AN   1998:20035  HCAPLUS
DN   128:154264
TI   Acetogenic isoquinoline alkaloids. 105. Antiprotozoal activity of
     naphthylisoquinoline alkaloids. 10. HIV-inhibitory
     natural products. 44. First synthesis of the antimalarial
     naphthylisoquinoline alkaloid dioncophylline C, and its unnatural
     anti-HIV dimer, jozimine C
AU   Bringmann, Gerhard; Holenz, Jorg; Weirich, Ralf; Rubenacker, Martin;
     Funke, Christian; Boyd, Michael R.; Gulakowski, Robert J.; Francois,
     Guido
CS   Institut fur Organische Chemie, Universitat Wurzburg, Wurzburg,
     D-97074, Germany
SO   Tetrahedron (1998), 54(3/4), 497-512
     CODEN: TETRAB; ISSN: 0040-4020
PB   Elsevier Science Ltd.
DT   Journal
LA   English
CC   31-5 (Alkaloids)
     Section cross-reference(s): 1
GI
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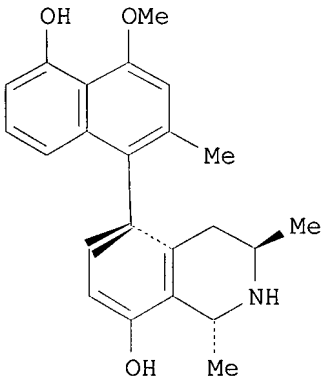

I

AB The first total synthesis of dioncophylline C (I), a new antimalarial lead structure, was described. For the directed construction of the stereogenic biaryl axis, the "lactone methodol." is applied, despite the lack of a "bridgehead oxygen" function in the target mol. The novel dimer of I, "jozimine C", was prepd., via oxidative phenolic coupling of the protected natural monomer. Jozimine C displayed good antimalarial activity (Plasmodium **falciparum**; IC50 = 0.445 .mu.g/mL), and represents the first unnatural dimer of a naphthylisoquinoline alkaloid with a high anti-HIV activity (HIV-1; EC50 = 27 .mu.g/mL).

ST antimalarial naphthylisoquinoline alkaloid dioncophylline C prepn; jozimine C anti HIV dimer prepn; oxidative phenolic coupling jozimine dimer prepn; isoquinoline naphthyl alkaloid antimalarial prepn; dimer naphthylisoquinoline alkaloid anti HIV prepn; michellamine alkaloid prepn

IT Antiviral agents
(HIV; prepn. of the antimalarial dioncophylline C and its unnatural anti-HIV dimer jozimine C naphthylisoquinoline alkaloids)

IT Isoquinoline alkaloids
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); SPN (Synthetic preparation); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation)
(naphthyl; prepn. of the antimalarial dioncophylline C and its unnatural anti-HIV dimer jozimine C naphthylisoquinoline alkaloids)

IT Antimalarials
Human immunodeficiency virus 1
(prepn. of the antimalarial dioncophylline C and its unnatural anti-HIV dimer jozimine C naphthylisoquinoline alkaloids)

IT 146471-75-2P, (+)-Dioncophylline C
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation)
(prepn. of the antimalarial dioncophylline C and its unnatural anti-HIV dimer jozimine C naphthylisoquinoline alkaloids)

IT 202413-67-0P, (+)-Jozimine C
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); SPN (Synthetic preparation); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation)
(prepn. of the antimalarial dioncophylline C and its unnatural anti-HIV dimer jozimine C naphthylisoquinoline alkaloids)

IT 162147-18-4 202215-71-2
RL: RCT (Reactant)
(prepn. of the antimalarial dioncophylline C and its unnatural anti-HIV dimer jozimine C naphthylisoquinoline alkaloids)

IT 146471-72-9P 169168-95-0P 202215-64-3P 202215-66-5P
202215-67-6P 202215-69-8P 202215-73-4P 202215-75-6P

202215-77-8P 202334-96-1P 202334-97-2P 202334-98-3P
202334-99-4P 202335-00-0P
RL: RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)
(prepn. of the antimalarial dioncophylline C and its unnatural anti-HIV dimer jozimine C naphthylisoquinoline alkaloids)

IT 202420-13-1P
RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)
(prepn. of the antimalarial dioncophylline C and its unnatural anti-HIV dimer jozimine C naphthylisoquinoline alkaloids)

L94 ANSWER 2 OF 108 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 1998 ACS
AN 1998:102258 HCAPLUS
TI Plasmodium **falciparum** antigen-induced human immunodeficiency virus type 1 replication is mediated through induction of tumor necrosis factor-.alpha.
AU Xiao, Lihua; Owen, Sherry M.; Rudolph, Donna L.; Lal, Renu B.; Lal, Altaf A.
CS Immunology Branch, National Center for Infectious Diseases, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Division of Parasitic Diseases, Atlanta, GA, USA
SO J. Infect. Dis. (1998), 177(2), 437-445
CODEN: JIDIAQ; ISSN: 0022-1899
PB University of Chicago Press
DT Journal
LA English
CC 15 (Immunochemistry)
AB Because malaria-stimulated cytokine prodn. may have deleterious effects on human immunodeficiency virus type 1 (HIV-1) replication, the effects of Plasmodium **falciparum** antigens on HIV-1 replication were studied. Stimulation with malarial antigens significantly enhanced HIV-1 replication of HIV-1LAV and primary HIV-1 isolates (subtype A) in CD8-depleted peripheral blood mononuclear cells from naive donors. The malarial antigen-induced activation of HIV-1 was due to cellular activation as judged by the expression of cell activation markers and proliferative responses. While malarial antigen stimulation increased expression of tumor necrosis factor (TNF-.alpha.) and interleukin-6 (IL-6), only monoclonal antibodies (MAbs) to TNF-.alpha. **inhibited** malarial antigeninduced **HIV**-1 replication, whereas MAb to IL-6 had no effect. Malarial antigen increased HIV-1 replication by increasing viral mRNA expression and by activating long terminal repeat-directed viral transcription. These data suggest that P. **falciparum** infection can modulate HIV-1 pathogenesis by activating lymphocytes and stimulating viral replication through the prodn. of cytokines.

L94 ANSWER 3 OF 108 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 1998 ACS
AN 1998:27878 HCAPLUS
DN 128:153006
TI Mannan decelerates the clearance of human red blood cells in SCID mouse
AU Ishihara, Chiaki; Hiratai, Rumi; Tsuji, Masayoshi; Yagi, Kazuaki; Nose, Masao; Azuma, Ichiro
CS School of Veterinary Medicine, Rakuno Gakuen University, Ebetsu, 069, Japan
SO Immunopharmacology (1998), 38(3), 223-228
CODEN: IMMUDP; ISSN: 0162-3109
PB Elsevier Science B.V.
DT Journal
LA English
CC 15-8 (Immunochemistry)
AB Mannans and its related compds. decelerated human (Hu) red blood cell (RBC)-clearance in severe combined **immunodeficiency** (SCID) mice by **inhibiting** erythro-phagocytosis of

macrophages. Chimeric SCID mice for Hu-RBC which are generated by repeated transfusions with mature Hu-RBCs are described recently as a model for Plasmodium **falciparum** infection, though the Hu-RBC clearance in the mice at present is very rapid and the parasitemia in the mice is only erratic. Here, we aimed to study the method to decelerate Hu-RBC clearance in SCID mice, to establish a suitable mouse model for malaria parasites. Yeast and Candida mannans as well as lactoferrin, a glycoprotein contg. both oligomannoside- and N-acetyllactosamine-type glycans, decelerated Hu-RBC clearance, but instead other saccharides such as carboxymethyl chitin, N-acetylglucosamine, and D--glucose did not. Yeast mannan and lactoferrin interfered significantly with in vitro Hu-RBC-phagocytosis which was also inhibited by mannopentaose and mannotriose. D-Mannose exhibited a moderate inhibitory activity. N-acetyl-D-glucosamine, however, showed only a slight inhibitory activity, but D--glucose had no inhibitory activity on Hu-RBC phagocytosis. These results may postulate that Hu-RBC clearance in SCID mouse might be mediated by receptor-ligand binding by a macrophage lectin like receptor with mannose specificity.

ST malaria model erythrocyte phagocytosis macrophage mannan; lactoferrin erythrocyte phagocytosis macrophage malaria model

IT Biological simulation
Erythrocyte
Macrophage
Malaria
Mouse
Phagocytosis
Plasmodium **falciparum**
Severe combined immunodeficiency
(mannan, lactoferrin and D-mannose derivs. decelerate clearance of human red blood cells in SCID mouse model for malaria)

IT Lactoferrins
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BIOL (Biological study)
(mannan, lactoferrin and D-mannose derivs. decelerate clearance of human red blood cells in SCID mouse model for malaria)

IT 3458-28-4, D-Mannose 9036-88-8, Mannan 28173-52-6, Mannotriose 70281-35-5, Mannopentaose
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BIOL (Biological study)
(mannan, lactoferrin and D-mannose derivs. decelerate clearance of human red blood cells in SCID mouse model for malaria)

L94 ANSWER 4 OF 108 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 1998 BIOSIS
AN 97:90270 BIOSIS
DN 99389473
TI Fever therapy: Lessons from the history and efficacy of **malariotherapy**.
AU Stolley P D
CS Dep. Epidemiol. Preventive Med., Univ. Maryland Sch. Med., Baltimore, MD 21201, USA
SO Mackowiak, P. A. (Ed.). Fever: Basic mechanisms and management, Second edition. xix+506p. Lippincott-Raven Publishers: Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, USA. 0 (0). 1997. 331-336. ISBN: 0-397-51715-7
DT Book
LA English
PR Biological Abstracts/RRM Vol. 049 Iss. 003 Ref. 036112
ST BOOK CHAPTER; TREPONEMA PALLIDUM; HUMAN; FEBRILE PATIENT; FEVER; NEUROSYPHILIS; **MALARIOTHERAPY**; PHARMACOLOGY; INFECTION; NERVOUS SYSTEM DISEASE; BACTERIAL DISEASE; ANTIBACTERIAL PHARMACOTHERAPY
CC Pathology, General and Miscellaneous-Therapy *12512
Nervous System-Pathology *20506
Pharmacology-Clinical Pharmacology *22005

Pharmacology-Neuropharmacology *22024
Temperature: Its Measurement, Effects and Regulation-Thermopathology *23007
Medical and Clinical Microbiology-Bacteriology *36002
Chemotherapy-Antibacterial Agents *38504
BC Spirochaetaceae 06112
Hominidae 86215

L94 ANSWER 5 OF 108 CANCERLIT
AN 1998031652 CANCERLIT
DN 98031652
TI Detection of bacillus Calmette-Guerin in the blood by the polymerase chain reaction method of treated bladder cancer patients.
AU Tuncer S; Tekin M I; Ozen H; Bilen C; Unal S; Remzi D
CS Department of Urology and Infectious Disease, Hacettepe University, Ankara, Turkey.
SO JOURNAL OF UROLOGY, (1997). Vol. 158, No. 6, pp. 2109-12.
Journal code: KC7. ISSN: 0022-5347.
DT Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
FS MEDL; Cancer Journals; L; Priority Journals
LA English
OS MEDLINE 98031652
EM 199801
AB PURPOSE: Following intravesical bacillus Calmette-Guerin (BCG) instillation, we attempted to detect BCG in the blood using the polymerase chain reaction (PCR) method and correlate these findings with the occurrence of major complications due to this treatment. MATERIALS AND METHODS: Intravesical BCG immunotherapy was given to 22 consecutive patients with superficial bladder tumors. In 2 patients the BCG instillation had to be discontinued due to serious side effects of therapy. Blood samples (252 aliquots) were obtained from 126 BCG courses in 22 cases, and 2 additional samples (4 aliquots) were obtained from 1 patient 1 and 3 months after cessation of therapy. All blood samples were analyzed by the PCR technique for detection of deoxyribonucleic acid tuberculosis **Mycobacterium tuberculosis**. RESULTS: Of the 126 blood samples 9 (7.1%) were PCR positive for **M. tuberculosis**. These 9 positive samples belonged to 3 patients, all of whom were among those 4 patients who had major clinical side effects. CONCLUSIONS: We demonstrated that rapid and sensitive detection of mycobacteremia by PCR correlated with the clinical course of these patients. We also demonstrated that PCR can be used to monitor BCG in the blood after antituberculous therapy. The early, fast and accurate diagnosis of BCG in the blood by PCR may alter the serious clinical course of these patients by initiation of specific treatment early. However, further extensive studies are needed to validate these results.
CT Check Tags: Case Report; Female; Human; Male
***Adjuvants, Immunologic: BL, blood**
Adjuvants, Immunologic: TU, therapeutic use
Aged
*BCG Vaccine: BL, blood
BCG Vaccine: TU, therapeutic use
*Bladder Neoplasms: BL, blood
Bladder Neoplasms: TH, therapy
Middle Age
Pilot Projects
*Polymerase Chain Reaction
CN 0 (Adjuvants, Immunologic); 0 (BCG Vaccine)

L94 ANSWER 6 OF 108 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 1998 BIOSIS
AN 97:516416 BIOSIS
DN 99815619
TI Does prior tuberculosis **protect human**

immunodeficiency virus-infected persons from Mycobacterium avium complex disease? (and reply).
AU Collazos J
CS Section Infectious Diseases, Hosp. Galdakao, 48960 Vizcaya, Spain
SO Journal of Infectious Diseases 176 (5). 1997. 1412-1413. ISSN: 0022-1899
DT Short Communication
LA English
PR Biological Abstracts Vol. 104 Iss. 012 Ref. 173223
ST LETTER; MYCOBACTERIUM AVIUM; **MYCOBACTERIUM TUBERCULOSIS**; **HUMAN** IMMUNODEFICIENCY VIRUS; HIV; **HUMAN**; COMPLEX; PATHOGEN; PATIENT; TUBERCULOSIS; **HUMAN** IMMUNODEFICIENCY VIRUS INFECTION; HIV INFECTION; MYCOBACTERIUM AVIUM COMPLEX DISEASE; INFECTION; ANTIMYCOBACTERIAL IMMUNITY; RIFAMPIN; ANTIBACTERIAL-DRUG; ANTITUBERCULOSIS AGENT; ETHAMBUTOL; ANTIBACTERIAL-DRUG; AIDS; ACQUIRED **IMMUNODEFICIENCY** SYNDROME; IMMUNE SYSTEM; **TREATMENT**; BACTERIAL DISEASE; VIRAL DISEASE; IMMUNE SYSTEM DISEASE
RN 74-55-5 (ETHAMBUTOL)
13292-46-1 (RIFAMPIN)
CC Biochemical Studies-General *10060
Pathology, General and Miscellaneous-Therapy *12512
Blood, Blood-Forming Organs and Body Fluids-Blood, Lymphatic and Reticuloendothelial Pathologies *15006
Blood, Blood-Forming Organs and Body Fluids-Lymphatic Tissue and Reticuloendothelial System *15008
Pharmacology-Clinical Pharmacology *22005
Pharmacology-Blood and Hematopoietic Agents *22008
Pharmacology-Immunological Processes and Allergy *22018
Virology-Animal Host Viruses *33506
Immunology and Immunochemistry-Bacterial, Viral and Fungal *34504
Immunology and Immunochemistry-Immunopathology, Tissue Immunology *34508
Medical and Clinical Microbiology-Bacteriology *36002
Medical and Clinical Microbiology-Virology *36006
Chemotherapy-Antibacterial Agents *38504
BC Retroviridae 02623
Mycobacteriaceae 08881
Hominidae 86215

L94 ANSWER 7 OF 108 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 1998 ACS
AN 1997:337038 HCAPLUS
DN 127:12775
TI Retreatment tuberculosis cases Factors associated with drug resistance and adverse outcomes
AU Kritski, Afranio L.; De Jesus, Luis Sergio Rodrigues; Andrade, Monica K.; Werneck-Barroso, Eduardo; Vieira, Maria Armanda Monteiro S.; Haffner, Alice; Riley, Lee W.
CS Hospital Clementino Fraga Filho, Servico de Pneumologia, da Universidade Federal do Rio de Janeiro, Brazil
SO Chest (1997), 111(5), 1162-1167
CODEN: CHETBF; ISSN: 0012-3692
PB American College of Chest Physicians
DT Journal; General Review
LA English
CC 1-0 (Pharmacology)
AB A review with .apprx.16 refs. Risk factors assocd. with treatment failure and multi-drug-resistant tuberculosis (MDR-TB) were examd. among **HIV**-seroneg. patients who were previously **treated** for tuberculosis (TB). Prospective, cohort study of patients referred to the study hospital for retreatment of TB between Mar. 1986 and Mar. 1990. The patients belonged to three groups, according to outcomes following their previous treatment: 37 patients who abandoned treatment or suffered relapse after

completion of therapy (group A), 91 patients who failed to respond to the first-line drug regimen (group B), and 78 patients who failed to respond to the second-line drug regimen (group C). Patients with **Mycobacterium tuberculosis** strains resistant to rifampin and isoniazid were found in 2 (6%) in group A, 29 (33%) in group B, and 49 (65%) in group C. Cure was achieved in 77% in group A, 54% in group B, and 36% in group C. Death occurred in none of the patients in group A, 8% in group B, and 24% in group C. In a multi-variate logistic regression anal., unfavorable response (failure to sterilize sputum culture, death, and abandonment) was significantly assocd. with infection with a multi-drug-resistant **M tuberculosis** strain (p=0.0002), cavitary disease (p=0.0029), or irregular use of medications (p<0.0001). These observations show that a previous treatment outcome and current clin. and epidemiol. histories can be used to predict the development of MDR-TB and adverse outcomes in patients undergoing retreatment for TB. Such information may be useful for identifying appropriate patient candidates for programs such as directly obsd. therapy.

ST review tuberculostatic drug resistance

IT Drug resistance
Tuberculostatics
(retreatment tuberculosis cases Factors assocd. with drug resistance and adverse outcomes in **humans**)

L94 ANSWER 8 OF 108 MEDLINE

AN 1998024480 MEDLINE

DN 98024480

TI Extracorporeal whole body hyperthermia treatments for HIV infection and AIDS.

AU Ash S R; Steinhart C R; Curfman M F; Gingrich C H; Sapir D A; Ash E L; Fausset J M; Yatvin M B

CS HemoCleanse Inc., West Lafayette, Indiana 47906, USA.

SO ASAIO JOURNAL, (1997 Sep-Oct) 43 (5) M830-8.
Journal code: BBH. ISSN: 1058-2916.

CY United States

DT (CLINICAL TRIAL)
Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
(RANDOMIZED CONTROLLED TRIAL)

LA English

FS Priority Journals

EM 199803

EW 19980303

AB Whole body hyperthermia therapy (WBHT) is the elevation of the core body temperature to 42 degrees C. In vitro studies have confirmed that 42 degrees C is cytocidal for virally infected lymphocytes, and even more effective when heating is repeated 4 days later. The safety and efficacy of two successive sessions of WBHT (4 days apart) was evaluated in 30 patients with AIDS (not on protease inhibitors), randomized to: 1) untreated controls, 2) low temperature WBHT for 1 hour at 40 degrees C and repeated 96 hours later, and 3) high temperature WBHT for 1 hour at 42 degrees C and repeated 96 hours later. The sorbent suspension in the ThermoChem System (HemoCleanse, West Lafayette, IN) system automatically controlled blood phosphate, calcium, and other electrolyte concentrations during WBHT. In 1 year of follow-up after WBHT, there were positive effects of the therapy on frequency of AIDS defining events, Karnofsky score, and weight maintenance. However, effects on plasma HIV RNA and CD4 counts were transient. Two successive WBHT treatments were performed in four patients who were on protease inhibitor/triple drug therapy, but had suboptimal response. In follow-up for 6 months, plasma HIV RNA and CD4 improved after WBHT, and the patients remained clinically well. This WBHT may have specific advantages in patients with suboptimal response to protease

inhibitor therapy.
CT Check Tags: Human; In Vitro; Male; Support, Non-U.S. Gov't
Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome: PP, physiopathology
***Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome: TH, therapy**
Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome: VI, virology
Adult
CD4 Lymphocyte Count
Electrolytes: BL, blood
Extracorporeal Circulation: IS, instrumentation
*Extracorporeal Circulation: MT, methods
Hemodynamics
Hyperthermia, Induced: IS, instrumentation
***Hyperthermia, Induced: MT, methods**
HIV Infections: PP, physiopathology
*HIV Infections: TH, therapy
HIV Infections: VI, virology
Middle Age
RNA, Viral: BL, blood
CN 0 (Electrolytes); 0 (RNA, Viral)

L94 ANSWER 9 OF 108 AIDSLINE
AN 1997:20241 AIDSLINE
DN MED-97374346
TI Nitazoxanide in the treatment of cryptosporidial diarrhea and other intestinal **parasitic** infections associated with acquired immunodeficiency syndrome in tropical Africa.
AU Doumbo O; Rossignol J F; Pichard E; Traore H A; Dembele T M; Diakite M; Traore F; Diallo D A
CS Department of Parasitology, Mali National School of Medicine and Pharmacy, Bamako Mali.
NC N0125143
SO AMERICAN JOURNAL OF TROPICAL MEDICINE AND HYGIENE, (1997). Vol. 56, No. 6, pp. 637-9.
Journal code: 3ZQ. ISSN: 0002-9637.
CY United States
DT (CLINICAL TRIAL)
Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
FS MED; Abridged Index Medicus Journals; Priority Journals
LA English
OS MEDLINE 97374346
EM 199710
AB Eighteen patients hospitalized with intestinal **parasitic** infections associated with diarrhea and dehydration completed a study of nitazoxanide in the treatment of Cryptosporidium parvum and other intestinal **parasitic** infections. Seventeen of the 18 patients were positive for human immunodeficiency virus. Twelve patients were diagnosed with clinical Stage 4 acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS) according to the 1990 World Health Organization proposed clinical classification system and cryptosporidiosis. Nitazoxanide (500 mg tablets) were administered orally, one tablet twice a day for seven consecutive days. Cryptosporidium parvum oocysts were eradicated or reduced by more than 95% in seven of the 12 Stage 4 AIDS patients who completed the study based upon two post-treatment fecal examinations conducted on days 7 and 14 following the initiation of treatment. The elimination or reduction of C. parvum oocysts was associated with a complete resolution of diarrhea in four of the seven patients. The test drug was also effective against cases of Isospora belli, Entamoeba histolytica, Giardia lamblia, **Ascaris lumbricoides** , Enterobius vermicularis, Hymenolepis nana, and Dicrocoelium dentriticum. Treatment with nitazoxanide was well tolerated by the patients. There were no abnormalities in blood chemistry or hematology data that were considered to be attributable to nitazoxanide therapy. Transient episodes of vomiting were observed

in four patients, all with Stage 4 AIDS and cryptosporidiosis, which resolved spontaneously without discontinuation of treatment and were not considered to be related to administration of nitazoxanide.

CT Check Tags: Animal; Human; Support, Non-U.S. Gov't; Support, U.S. Gov't, P.H.S.

***Antiprotozoal Agents: TU, therapeutic use**
*AIDS-Related Opportunistic Infections: DT, drug therapy
Cryptosporidiosis: CO, complications
*Cryptosporidiosis: DT, drug therapy
Cryptosporidium parvum: DE, drug effects
Diarrhea: CO, complications
*Diarrhea: DT, drug therapy
Diarrhea: PS, parasitology
Intestinal Diseases, **Parasitic**: CO, complications
*Intestinal Diseases, **Parasitic**: DT, drug therapy
Mali
***Thiazoles: TU, therapeutic use**

RN 55981-09-4 (nitazoxanide)
CN 0 (Antiprotozoal Agents); 0 (Thiazoles)

L94 ANSWER 10 OF 108 EMBASE COPYRIGHT 1998 ELSEVIER SCI. B.V.
AN 97383359 EMBASE
DN 1997383359
TI [Rapid tests for diagnosis of **parasitic** and fungal diseases].
TESTS RAPIDES POUR LE DIAGNOSTIC DES **PARASITOSES** ET DES MYCOSES.
AU Robert R.
CS R. Robert, Laboratoire Parasitologie-Mycologie, Faculte de Pharmacie, 16, boulevard Daviers, 49100 Angers, France
SO Immuno-Analyse et Biologie Specialisee, (1997) 12/5 (232-240). Refs: 72
ISSN: 0923-2532 CODEN: IBSPEW
CY France
DT Journal; General Review
FS 004 Microbiology
026 Immunology, Serology and Transplantation
LA French
SL English; French
AB Today it is important to have good rapid methods for laboratory diagnosis of **parasitic** or fungal diseases. Indeed with modern high-speed travel and population movements, biologists anywhere may be called upon to diagnose cosmopolitan or tropical **parasitic** infections. Concerning mycosis, the incidence of opportunistic infections has increased progressively. They affect predominantly **immunodeficient** patients or patients under predisposing conditions (extensive surgical procedures or prolonged antibacterial, cytotoxic, or immunosuppressive **treatment**, among others). The definitive diagnosis of **parasitic** or fungal infections continues to be based on clinical criteria supported by procedures used in processing specimens for isolation and identification of **parasite** or fungi. The detection of the responsable agents is difficult in case of invasive infections. For this reason, immunological methods, used to detect soluble antigens or antibodies, were developed for the diagnosis of these diseases. Unfortunately, the classical methods (immunofluorescence assays, enzyme-linked immunosorbent assays, immunoprecipitation tests) are technically time consuming and specific therapy cannot be rapidly instituted. Therefore some rapid immunological tests for diagnosis of **parasitic** or fungal infections were developed. Commercialized latex agglutination tests are available for: diagnosis of toxoplasmosis and hepatic amoebiasis by antibodies detection; diagnosis of disseminated candidiasis, aspergillosis or cryptococcosis by antigens detection in serum, or cerebrospinal

fluid; diagnosis of vaginal candidiasis by antigens detection in vaginal specimen; rapid identification of Candida colonies. Lateral flow immunochromatographic test sticks based on the detection of antigens in blood, serum or stool for diagnosis of **Plasmodium falciparum** infection, lymphatic filariasis or intestinal amoebiasis are marketed. These rapid tests are single step, sensitive and specific. They are easy to use and to interpret.

CT Medical Descriptors:
***parasitosis: DI, diagnosis**
*mycosis: DI, diagnosis
*laboratory diagnosis
antigen detection
antibody detection
immunofluorescence test
enzyme linked immunosorbent assay
immunoprecipitation
latex agglutination test
toxoplasmosis: DI, diagnosis
liver amebiasis: DI, diagnosis
candidiasis: DI, diagnosis
aspergillosis: DI, diagnosis
cryptococcosis: DI, diagnosis
chromatography
malaria falciparum: DI, diagnosis
filariasis: DI, diagnosis
amebiasis: DI, diagnosis
human
review
priority journal
Drug Descriptors:
***parasite antigen: EC, endogenous compound**
***parasite antibody: EC, endogenous compound**
*fungus antigen: EC, endogenous compound
*fungus antibody: EC, endogenous compound

L94 ANSWER 11 OF 108 CANCERLIT
AN 1998041070 CANCERLIT
DN 98041070
TI Z-100, a polysaccharide-rich preparation extracted from the human type **Mycobacterium tuberculosis**, improves the resistance of Meth-A tumor-bearing mice to endogenous septic infection.
AU Sasaki H; Kobayashi M; Emori Y; Ohya O; Hayashi Y; Nomoto K
CS Central Research Laboratories, Zeria Pharmaceutical Co., Ltd., Saitama, Japan.
SO BIOTHERAPY, (1997). Vol. 10, No. 2, pp. 139-43.
Journal code: AU3. ISSN: 0921-299X.
DT Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
FS MEDL; L; Priority Journals
LA English
OS MEDLINE 98041070
EM 199802
AB The effect of Z-100, an immunomodulatory arabinomannan extracted from **Mycobacterium tuberculosis**, on cecal ligation and puncture (CLP)-induced sepsis in mice bearing Meth-A fibrosarcoma was investigated. When normal BALB/c mice were subjected to the CLP procedure, their mortality rate was 17%. On the other hand, an increased mortality was observed in tumor-bearing mice subjected to CLP 10 days after tumor inoculation, and then all mice died when tumor-bearing mice were subjected to CLP 20 days after tumor inoculation. However, the increased percent mortality was decreased by 50% when these mice were injected intraperitoneally with a 10 mg/kg dose of Z-100. When splenocytes (5 x 10(7) cells),

obtained from Meth-A tumor-bearing mice 20 days after tumor inoculation, were transferred intravenously to normal mice (recipient mice), mortality of these recipient mice were increased by 62% as compared with that of the control (22%). However, no increased mortality (25%) was observed in recipient mice which were transferred with splenocytes from tumor-bearing mice injected intraperitoneally with Z-100 (10 mg/kg). In addition, suppressor cell activity was demonstrated in splenocytes from Meth-A tumor-bearing mice at 20 days after tumor inoculation using one-way mixed lymphocyte reaction. However, the suppressor cell activity was significantly decreased by the intraperitoneal administration of a 10 mg/kg dose of Z-100 ($p < 0.01$). The increase of mortality in recipient mice by adoptive transfer of mononuclear cells (MNCs) from tumor-bearing mice was not detected when these MNCs were treated with anti-Thy 1.2 monoclonal antibody (mAb), anti-Lyt 2.2 mAb or anti-CD11b mAb, but an increase was seen with anti-Lyt 1.2 mAb or anti-immunoglobulin antiserum treated MNCs. These results suggest that the suppressor cells affect the mortality of CLP-induced sepsis and Z-100 may have a therapeutic activity against opportunistic infections in immunocompromised hosts through the regulation of suppressor T-cells.

CT Check Tags: Animal; Female; Male
***Adjuvants, Immunologic: TU, therapeutic use**
Cecum
Fibrosarcoma: CI, chemically induced
*Fibrosarcoma: IM, immunology
Immunotherapy, Adoptive
Ligation
***Lipids: TU, therapeutic use**
***Mannans: TU, therapeutic use**
Mice
Mice, Inbred C57BL
Punctures
Sepsis: ET, etiology
*Sepsis: PC, prevention & control
Spleen: CY, cytology
Spleen: DE, drug effects
Spleen: IM, immunology
T-Lymphocytes, Suppressor-Effector: DE, drug effects
T-Lymphocytes, Suppressor-Effector: IM, immunology
CN 0 (Adjuvants, Immunologic); 0 (Lipids); 0 (Mannans); 0 (SSM)

L94 ANSWER 12 OF 108 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 1998 BIOSIS DUPLICATE 1
AN 97:167297 BIOSIS
DN 99473900
TI **Malariotherapy** for HIV patients.
AU Heimlich H J; Chen X P; Xiao B Q; Liu S G; Lu Y H; Spletzer E G; Yao J L
CS Heimlich Inst., 2368 Victory Parkway, Suite 410, Cincinnati, OH, USA
SO Mechanisms of Ageing and Development 93 (1-3). 1997. 79-85. ISSN: 0047-6374
LA English
PR Biological Abstracts Vol. 103 Iss. 009 Ref. 129569
AB The objective of this study was to determine whether HIV patients who undergo **malariotherapy** experience beneficial immunological change without iatrogenic complications. In an approved, prospective study, asymptomatic, HIV-positive patients were inoculated with **P. vivax** malaria and the malaria infection was allowed to run a predetermined course according to standard **malariotherapy** protocols and was cured with chloroquine. After termination of the malaria, the patients have been followed for 2 years with clinical and immunological monitoring. In the first two HIV-positive patients, CD4 counts rose significantly from pre-malaria measurements and remain at normal levels 2 years later without

AU Nasr, Mohamed E.
CS Division AIDS, National Institute Allergy and Infectious Diseases, Bethesda, MD, 20852, USA
SO Book of Abstracts, 213th ACS National Meeting, San Francisco, April 13-17 (1997), CINF-023 Publisher: American Chemical Society, Washington, D. C.
CODEN: 64AOAA
DT Conference; Meeting Abstract
LA English
AB The Division of AIDS (DAIDS) supports research to identify and develop therapeutic agents for the prevention and **treatment** of infections with the **human immunodeficiency** virus (HIV) and assocd. opportunistic infections (OI's) including **Mycobacterium tuberculosis** (TB). Computerized data bases contg. chem. structures and biol. data have been established by DAIDS that are designed to be the most up-to-date information source on current research on HIV, OI's and TB exptl. therapies. The data bases are currently managed using ISISBASE and ISISHOST software of MDL Information Systems, Inc. The data bases provide support for: (1) the acquisition, prioritization and to avoid duplication of testing compds. for biol. evaluation in contracts operated by DAIDS; (2) to track developments through literature surveillance and abstraction of data on exptl. chemotherapies of HIV and OI's; (3) to serve as knowledge base for the NIAID and the scientific community; and (4) to prep. reviews on structure activity relationships.

L94 ANSWER 15 OF 108 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 1998 ACS
AN 1997:116537 HCAPLUS
DN 126:122443
TI Vectors for the diagnosis and treatment of solid tumors including melanoma
IN Pawelek, John M.; Bermudes, David; Low, Kenneth B.
PA Yale University, USA
SO PCT Int. Appl., 197 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
PI WO 9640238 A1 961219
DS W: AL, AM, AU, AZ, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CN, CZ, EE, FI, GE, HU, IL, IS, JP, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LK, LR, LS, LT, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MX, NO, NZ, PL, RO, RU, SG, SI, SK, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UZ, VN, AM, AZ, BY
RW: AT, BE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CH, CI, CM, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GA, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, ML, MR, NE, NL, PT, SE, SN, TD, TG
AI WO 96-US10250 960605
PRAI US 95-486422 950607
US 96-658034 960604
DT Patent
LA English
IC ICM A61K039-02
ICS A61K039-112; C07K014-525; C12N001-02; C12N015-63; C12N015-74; G01N033-48
CC 63-3 (Pharmaceuticals)
Section cross-reference(s): 1, 16
AB The present invention is directed to the isolation and use of super-infective, tumor-specific vectors that are strains of parasites including, but not limited to, bacteria, fungi and protists. In certain embodiments, the parasites include, but are not limited to, the bacterium Salmonella spp., such as Salmonella typhimurium, the bacterium Mycobacterium avium and the protozoan Leishmania amazonensis. In other embodiments, the present invention is concerned with the isolation of super-infective, tumor-specific, suicide gene-contg. strains of parasites for use in treatment of solid tumors.
ST antitumor microbial vector melanoma

IT Antitumor agents
Melanoma inhibitors
(Vectors for the diagnosis and treatment of solid tumors including melanoma)
IT Kidney tumors
(inhibitors; vectors for the diagnosis and treatment of solid tumors including melanoma)
IT Antitumor agents
(kidney; vectors for the diagnosis and treatment of solid tumors including melanoma)
IT Plasmids
(pTK-Sec3; vectors for the diagnosis and treatment of solid tumors including melanoma)
IT Genes (microbial)
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(suicide; vectors for the diagnosis and treatment of solid tumors including melanoma)
IT Human herpesvirus
(thymidine kinase gene of; vectors for the diagnosis and treatment of solid tumors including melanoma)
IT Genes (microbial)
RL: BOC (Biological occurrence); BPN (Biosynthetic preparation); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); OCCU (Occurrence); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(thymidine kinase-encoding; vectors for the diagnosis and treatment of solid tumors including melanoma)
IT Chemotaxis
(tumor-directed; vectors for the diagnosis and treatment of solid tumors including melanoma)
IT **Borrelia burgdorferi**
Breast tumor inhibitors
Brucella melitensis
Chlamydia trachomatis
Colon carcinoma inhibitors
Cryptococcus neoformans
DNA sequences
Diagnosis
Eimeria acervulina
Encephalitozoon cuniculi
Escherichia coli
Genetic engineering
Hepatoma inhibitors
Histoplasma capsulatum
Legionella pneumophila
Leishmania amazonensis
Leishmania major
Leishmania mexicana
Leptomonas karyophilus
Listeria monocytogenes
Lung tumor inhibitors
Metastasis inhibitors
Molecular cloning
Mycoplasma hominis
Neospora caninum
Nosema helminthorum
PCR (polymerase chain reaction)
Phytomonas
Plasmodium **falciparum**
Pneumocystis carinii
Prostatic tumor inhibitors
Protein sequences
Rochalimaea quintana
Salmonella typhi
Salmonella typhimurium

Sarcocystis suihominis
Shigella
Site-specific mutation
Streptococcus
Toxoplasma gondii
Treponema pallidum
Trypanosoma cruzi
Unikaryon legeri
Yersinia enterocolitica
(vectors for the diagnosis and **treatment** of solid tumors including melanoma)

IT Lipid A
RL: BOC (Biological occurrence); BPR (Biological process); BIOL (Biological study); OCCU (Occurrence); PROC (Process)
(vectors for the diagnosis and treatment of solid tumors including melanoma)

IT Promoter (genetic element)
RL: BPN (Biosynthetic preparation); PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); PROC (Process); USES (Uses)
(vectors for the diagnosis and treatment of solid tumors including melanoma)

IT Tumor necrosis factor .alpha.
RL: MFM (Metabolic formation); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); FORM (Formation, nonpreparative); USES (Uses)
(vectors for the diagnosis and treatment of solid tumors including melanoma)

IT 82410-32-0, Ganciclovir
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(vectors for the diagnosis and treatment of solid tumors including melanoma)

IT 9001-22-3, .beta.-Glucosidase 9001-45-0, .beta.-Glucuronidase 9002-06-6, Thymidine kinase 9014-06-6, Penicillin V amidase 9025-05-2, Cytosine deaminase 9037-41-6, Nitroreductase 9055-15-6, Oxidoreductase 9073-60-3, .beta.-Lactamase 9074-87-7, Carboxypeptidase G2
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(vectors for the diagnosis and treatment of solid tumors including melanoma)

L94 ANSWER 16 OF 108 EMBASE COPYRIGHT 1998 ELSEVIER SCI. B.V.
AN 96276487 EMBASE
TI Immunization of Aotus nancymai with recombinant C terminus of **Plasmodium falciparum** merozoite surface protein 1 in liposomes and alum adjuvant does not induce protection against a challenge infection.
AU Burghaus P.A.; Wellde B.T.; Hall T.; Richards R.L.; Egan A.F.; Riley E.M.; Ballou W.R.; Holder A.A.
CS Division of Parasitology, Ridgeway, Mill Hill, London NW7 1AA, United Kingdom
SO Infection and Immunity, (1996) 64/9 (3614-3619).
ISSN: 0019-9567 CODEN: INFIBR
CY United States
DT Journal
FS 004 Microbiology
026 Immunology, Serology and Transplantation
LA English
SL English
AB Merozoite surface protein 1 (MSP-1) of **Plasmodium falciparum** is an antimalarial vaccine candidate. The highly conserved 19-kDa C-terminal processing fragment of MSP-1 (MSP-119) is of particular interest since it contains epitopes recognized by monoclonal antibodies which inhibit the invasion of erythrocytes in

vitro. The presence of naturally acquired anti- MSP-119 antibodies in individuals exposed to malaria has been correlated with reduced morbidity, and immunization with an equivalent recombinant P. yoelii antigen induces substantial protection against this **parasite** in **mice**. We have expressed **P. falciparum** MSP-119 in **Escherichia coli** as a correctly folded protein and immunized Aotus nancymai **monkeys** by using the protein incorporated into liposomes and adsorbed to alum. After vaccination, the sera from these animals contained anti-MSP-119 antibodies, some of which competed for binding to MSP-119 with monoclonal antibodies that inhibit **parasite** invasion of erythrocytes in vitro. However, after challenge with either a homologous or a heterologous strain of **parasite**, all animals became **parasitemic** and required **treatment**. The immunization did not induce protection in this animal model.

CT EMTAGS: infection (0310); prevention (0165); therapy (0160); invertebrate (0723); protozoon (0751); genetic engineering and gene technology (0108); bacterium (0762); mammal (0738); nonhuman (0777); animal experiment (0112); animal model (0106); biological model (0502); article (0060); priority journal (0007)
Medical Descriptors:
*malaria: PC, prevention
*malaria: TH, therapy
*infection prevention
*active immunization
plasmodium falciparum
vaccine production
protein determination
immunogenicity
antigen recognition
expression vector
escherichia coli
aotus
nonhuman
animal experiment
animal model
article
priority journal
Drug Descriptors:
*malaria vaccine
*membrane protein

L94 ANSWER 17 OF 108 AIDSLINE
AN 1996:8685 AIDSLINE
DN MED-96261674
TI Circumventing genetic restriction of protection against malaria with multigene DNA immunization: CD8+ cell-, interferon gamma-, and nitric oxide-dependent immunity.
AU Doolan D L; Sedegah M; Hedstrom R C; Hobart P; Charoenvit Y; Hoffman S L
CS Malaria Program, Naval Medical Research Institute, Bethesda, Maryland 20889-5607, USA.
SO JOURNAL OF EXPERIMENTAL MEDICINE, (1996). Vol. 183, No. 4, pp. 1739-46.
Journal code: I2V. ISSN: 0022-1007.
CY United States
DT Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
FS MED; Priority Journals; Cancer Journals
LA English
OS MEDLINE 96261674
EM 199610
AB Despite efforts to develop vaccines that protect against malaria by inducing CD8+ T cells that kill infected hepatocytes, no subunit

vaccine has been shown to circumvent the genetic restriction inherent in this approach, and little is known about the interaction of subunit vaccine-induced immune effectors and infected hepatocytes. We now report that immunization with plasmid DNA encoding the plasmodium yoelii circumsporozoite protein protected one of five strains of mice against malaria (H-2d, 75%); a PyHEP17 DNA vaccine protected three of the five strains (H-2a, 71%; H-2k, 54%; H-2d, 26%); and the combination protected 82% of H-2a, 90% of H-2k, and 88% of H-2d mice. Protection was absolutely dependent on CD8+ T cells, INF-gamma, or nitric oxide. These data introduce a new target of protective preerythrocytic immune responses, PyHEP 17 and its P. falciparum homologue, and provide a realistic perspective on the opportunities and challenges inherent in developing malaria vaccines that target the infected hepatocyte.

CT Check Tags: Animal; Comparative Study; Female; Support, U.S. Gov't, Non-P.H.S.
CD8-Positive T-Lymphocytes: IM, immunology
*DNA, Protozoan: TU, therapeutic use
Genes, Protozoan
Immunity: GE, genetics
*Immunization
Interferon Type II
Lymphocyte Depletion
*Malaria: PC, prevention & control
***Malaria Vaccines: TU, therapeutic use**
Mice: GE, genetics
Nitric Oxide
Plasmids: TU, therapeutic use
Plasmodium yoelii: GE, genetics
Plasmodium yoelii: IM, immunology
Protozoan Proteins: GE, genetics
Protozoan Proteins: IM, immunology
Species Specificity
*Vaccines, Synthetic: TU, therapeutic use

RN 10102-43-9 (Nitric Oxide); 82115-62-6 (Interferon Type II)

CN 0 (circumsporozoite protein); 0 (DNA, Protozoan); 0 (Malaria Vaccines); 0 (Plasmids); 0 (Protozoan Proteins); 0 (Vaccines, Synthetic)

L94 ANSWER 18 OF 108 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 1998 BIOSIS

AN 96:521128 BIOSIS

DN 99243484

TI Pentoxifylline therapy in **human** immunodeficiency virus-seropositive persons with tuberculosis: A randomized, controlled trial.

AU Wallis R S; Nsubuga P; Whalen C; Mugerwa R D; Okwera A; Oette D; Jackson J B; Johnson J L; Ellner J J

CS Div. Infect. Dis., CWRU Sch. Med., BRB 1037, 10900 Euclid Ave., Cleveland, OH 44106-4984, USA

SO Journal of Infectious Diseases 174 (4). 1996. 727-733. ISSN: 0022-1899

LA English

PR Biological Abstracts Vol. 102 Iss. 011 Ref. 159114

AB Macrophage activation and tumor necrosis factor-alpha (TNF-alpha) production are critical in tuberculosis immunity but may result in increased **human** immunodeficiency virus (HIV) expression and accelerated HIV disease progression in **HIV**-infected persons. Pentoxifylline **inhibits** expression of TNF-alpha and **HIV**. A double-blind, placebo-controlled study of adjunctive therapy with pentoxifylline (1800 mg/day) as a timed-release formulation was done in Ugandan HIV-infected patients with pulmonary tuberculosis. Subjects had early HIV disease (mean CD4 cell count, 380/mu-L) and did not receive other antiretroviral drugs. Pentoxifylline resulted in decreased plasma HIV RNA and serum

beta-2-microglobulin and, in a subset of moderately anemic patients, improved blood hemoglobin levels. Trends were noted toward reduced TNF-alpha production in vitro and improved performance scores, but these did not reach statistical significance. No effect was noted on body mass, CD4 cell count, or survival. Additional studies of more potent TNF-alpha **inhibitors** in **HIV**-positive subjects with tuberculosis are warranted.

ST RESEARCH ARTICLE; **MYCOBACTERIUM TUBERCULOSIS**; **HUMAN**; **HUMAN** IMMUNODEFICIENCY VIRUS; HOST; PATHOGEN; INFECTION; PHARMACOLOGY; PENTOXIFYLLINE THERAPY; PENTOXIFYLLINE; ENZYME **INHIBITOR**-DRUG; IMMUNOSUPPRESSANT-DRUG; RANDOMIZED, CONTROLLED TRIAL; PHOSPHODIESTERASE **INHIBITOR**; **HUMAN IMMUNODEFICIENCY** VIRUS INFECTION; SEROPOSITIVITY; TUBERCULOSIS; TUMOR NECROSIS FACTOR-ALPHA; IMMUNE RESPONSE; THERAPEUTIC METHOD; VIRAL DISEASE; BACTERIAL DISEASE

RN 6493-05-6 (PENTOXIFYLLINE)
9025-82-5 (PHOSPHODIESTERASE)

CC Biochemical Studies-General 10060
Pathology, General and Miscellaneous-Therapy *12512
Pharmacology-Clinical Pharmacology *22005
Pharmacology-Immunological Processes and Allergy *22018
Immunology and Immunochemistry-Bacterial, Viral and Fungal *34504
Immunology and Immunochemistry-Immunopathology, Tissue Immunology *34508
Medical and Clinical Microbiology-Bacteriology *36002
Medical and Clinical Microbiology-Virology *36006
Chemotherapy-Antiviral Agents *38506

BC Retroviridae 02623
Mycobacteriaceae 08881
Hominidae 86215

L94 ANSWER 19 OF 108 EMBASE COPYRIGHT 1998 ELSEVIER SCI. B.V.

AN 96212815 EMBASE

TI Photosensitized inactivation of **Plasmodium falciparum** in human red cells by phthalocyanines.

AU Lustigman S.; Ben-Hur E.

CS New York Blood Center, 310 East 67th Street, New York, NY 10021, United States

SO Transfusion, (1996) 36/6 (543-546).
ISSN: 0041-1132 CODEN: TRANAT

CY United States

DT Journal

FS 004 Microbiology
025 Hematology

LA English

SL English

AB Background: Photodynamic **treatment** of red cell concentrate with phthalocyanines and red light inactivates lipid-enveloped viruses such as vesicular stomatitis virus and human **immunodeficiency** virus. This procedure is evaluated for its ability to enhance the viral safety of red cell concentrate for transfusion. It is of interest to study whether photodynamic **treatment** could also inactivate **parasites** in blood (e.g., **Plasmodium falciparum**). Study Design and Methods: Red cells **parasitized** by **P falciparum** were **treated** with phthalocyanines and red light and then cultured in vitro for 48 hours. The percentage of **parasitemia** was then estimated by microscopic examination of the red cells. Results: Of the phthalocyanines studied, the one that proved to be the most effective was HOSiPcOSi(CH3)2 CH2)3N(CH3)2 (Pc 4). The extent of **parasite** inactivation increased with light dose and decreased with an increase n hematocrit. At a hematocrit of 60 percent and 2 .mu.M Pc 4, .ltoreq.3 log10 kill occurred at a light dose of 60 J per cm2. This is a lower dose than

is required for .ltoreq.6 log10 of vesicular stomatitis virus inactivation (90 J/cm2). Conclusion: Photodynamic **treatment** with Pc 4 could make red cell concentrate not only virally safe for transfusion but also safe with respect to transmitting malaria.
CT EMTAGS: infection (0310); prevention (0165); therapy (0160); invertebrate (0723); protozoon (0751); virus (0761); mammal (0738); **human** (0888); controlled study (0197); human tissue, cells or cell components (0111); article (0060)
Medical Descriptors:
*malaria falciparum: PC, prevention
*erythrocyte concentrate
photodynamic therapy
photosensitization
plasmodium falciparum
infection prevention
virus inactivation
vesicular stomatitis virus
human
controlled study
human cell
article
Drug Descriptors:
*phthalocyanine derivative

L94 ANSWER 20 OF 108 MEDLINE
AN 97359908 MEDLINE
DN 97359908
TI Therapeutic hyperthermia in cancer and AIDS: an updated survey.
AU Pontiggia P; Rotella G B; Sabato A; Curto F C
CS Department of Hyperthermia and Oncology, Clinica Citt`a di Pavia, Italy.
SO JOURNAL OF ENVIRONMENTAL PATHOLOGY, TOXICOLOGY AND ONCOLOGY, (1996) 15 (2-4) 289-97. Ref: 39
Journal code: JOU. ISSN: 0731-8898.
CY United States
DT Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
General Review; (REVIEW)
(REVIEW, TUTORIAL)
LA English
FS Priority Journals; Cancer Journals
EM 199710
EW 19971002
AB The aim of this paper is to update with personal contributions the progress thus far accomplished in the clinical application of hyperthermia (HT) in cancer and chronic infectious diseases. The HT treatment has been successfully developed since the 1970s in cancer patients in whom it showed positive results consisting of complete or partial clinical remissions. Its rationale was based on the fact that core temperatures of > or = 42 degrees C induce cytotoxic effects that are higher in malignant cells than in normal cells. HT could be applied by different methods according to type, stage, and localization of the malignancies. Thus, systemic whole-body HT (WBH), through invasive or noninvasive techniques, was first used in disseminated cancers; local perfusion, infusion, and interstitial HTs have been applied in limb, skin, subcutaneous, or intracavitary tumors. The observation of a macrophagic lysosomal exocytosis and subsequent cancer cell death induced by HT, suggested that its mechanism of action involves an immune reaction. This suggested the possibility of associating HT with cytotoxic agents, antibiotics, antiviral drugs, and antioxidants, including beta-carotene (BC). The association of HT with BC at high doses are synergistic in patients with AIDS-related complex (ARC) and improve its symptoms, preventing the progress of the disease into the severe stage of AIDS; the same synergism helped also to increase the survival time in patients with

severe AIDS.
CT Check Tags: Human
***Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome: TH, therapy**
***Hyperthermia, Induced: MT, methods**
*Neoplasms: TH, therapy
Perfusion, Regional: MT, methods

L94 ANSWER 21 OF 108 MEDLINE
AN 96183933 MEDLINE
DN 96183933
TI Effect of whole-body hyperthermia on AIDS patients with Kaposi's sarcoma: a pilot study.
AU Steinhart C R; Ash S R; Gingrich C; Sapir D; Keeling G N; Yatvin M B
CS Mercy Special Immunology Services, Miami, Florida, USA.
SO JOURNAL OF ACQUIRED IMMUNE DEFICIENCY SYNDROMES AND HUMAN RETROVIROLOGY, (1996 Mar 1) 11 (3) 271-81.
Journal code: B7J. ISSN: 1077-9450.
CY United States
DT (CLINICAL TRIAL)
Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LA English
FS Priority Journals
EM 199607
AB The safety and possible efficacy of extracorporeal whole-body hyperthermia (WBHT) were evaluated in the first FDA-approved feasibility study of WBHT in persons with AIDS. Six gay men, aged 20-50 years, CDC class C-3, underwent 1 h of WBHT at either 40 degrees C or 42 degrees C, employing a system that minimizes the physiological and biochemical changes that occur during WBHT. All subjects had Kaposi's sarcoma (KS), were free of opportunistic infections, and had significant elevations of plasma HIV RNA. During the treatment, there were no adverse side effects and all subjects tolerated WBHT without problems. KS lesions partially regressed immediately following WBHT in all subjects but returned to pretreatment status in five of six patients at 1 week. In subjects treated at 40 degrees C, CD4 counts decreased during the 8-week follow-up period; they remained unchanged, however, following 42 degrees C WBHT. Viral load remained unchanged following WBHT in subjects treated at 40 degrees C. Treatment at 42 degrees C resulted in an immediate reduction in HIV RNA that was not sustained at 1 week post-WBHT. We conclude that WBHT is safe in subjects with advanced HIV disease and that it may have a role in treating HIV infection. A larger controlled trial involving two treatments in less immunocompromised subjects is currently in progress to test this hypothesis.
CT Check Tags: Human; Male; Support, Non-U.S. Gov't
beta 2-Microglobulin: AN, analysis
Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome: BL, blood
Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome: CO, complications
***Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome: TH, therapy**
Adolescence
Adult
CD4 Lymphocyte Count
DNA, Viral: BL, blood
Follow-Up Studies
***Hyperthermia, Induced**
Hyperthermia, Induced: AE, adverse effects
HIV Core Protein p24: BL, blood
Middle Age
Pilot Projects
RNA, Viral: BL, blood
Sarcoma, Kaposi: CO, complications
*Sarcoma, Kaposi: TH, therapy
CN 0 (beta 2-Microglobulin); 0 (DNA, Viral); 0 (HIV Core Protein p24);

immunodeficiency virus type 1 and **Mycobacterium tuberculosis** infection in relation to tumor necrosis factor alpha prodn.)

L94 ANSWER 23 OF 108 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 1998 BIOSIS DUPLICATE 3
AN 96:328979 BIOSIS
DN 99051335
TI Antibiotics and increased temperature against Borrelia burgdorferi in vitro.
AU Reisinger E; Wendelin I; Gasser R; Halwachs G; Wilders-Truschnig M; Krejs G
CS Dep. Med., Karl Franzens Univ., Auenbruggerplatz 15, A-8036 Graz, Austria
SO Scandinavian Journal of Infectious Diseases 28 (2). 1996. 155-157. ISSN: 0036-5548
LA English
PR Biological Abstracts Vol. 102 Iss. 003 Ref. 033508
AB In 1917, spirochaetal neurosyphilis was treated successfully with **malariotherapy** in combination with salvarsan or bismuth. **Malariotherapy** for spirochaetal Lyme disease has been discussed, but the mechanism of an antispirochaetal effect remains unclear. We cultured Borrelia burgdorferi at different temperatures, alone and in combination with antibiotics. Our data demonstrate that growth of the strains PKo and ATCC 35210 (B31) was impaired at temperatures of 37 degree C and inhibited at 39 degree C and 40 degree C, respectively. Strain ATCC 35211, however, grew well up to 39 degree C but did not multiply at 40 degree C. A bactericidal effect was seen at 41 degree C for the strains B31 and PKo and at 42 degree C for all strains. The susceptibility of all strains to penicillin and ceftriaxone was increased up to 16-fold by an elevation of temperature from 36 degree C to 38 degree C. These in vitro data suggest that elevated body temperature may be beneficial during antimicrobial treatment of Lyme disease. This may be particularly important in tissues where high concentrations of antibiotics are difficult to achieve.
ST RESEARCH ARTICLE; BORRELIA BURGDORFERI; PENICILLIN; ANTIBACTERIAL-DRUG; CEFTRIAXONE; ANTIBACTERIAL-DRUG; THERAPY
RN 1406-05-9 (PENICILLIN)
73384-59-5 (CEFTRIAXONE)
CC Biochemical Studies-General 10060
External Effects-Temperature as a Primary Variable *10614
Pathology, General and Miscellaneous-Therapy *12512
Physiology and Biochemistry of Bacteria *31000
In Vitro Studies, Cellular and Subcellular 32600
Medical and Clinical Microbiology-Bacteriology *36002
Chemotherapy-Antibacterial Agents *38504
BC Spirochaetaceae 06112

L94 ANSWER 24 OF 108 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 1998 BIOSIS
AN 96:106951 BIOSIS
DN 98679086
TI The katE gene, which encodes the catalase HPII of Mycobacterium avium.
AU Milano A; De Rossi E; Gusberti L; Heym B; Marone P; Riccardi G
CS Dipartimento Genetica Microbiologia, Univ. degli Studi Pavia, Via Abbiategrasso 207, 27100 Pavia, Italy
SO Molecular Microbiology 19 (1). 1996. 113-123. ISSN: 0950-382X
LA English
PR Biological Abstracts Vol. 101 Iss. 006 Ref. 079367
AB Disseminated Mycobacterium avium-Mycobacterium intracellulare disease is a prevalent opportunistic infection in patients with acquired immune deficiency syndrome (AIDS). These pathogens are generally resistant to isoniazid (INH), a powerful antituberculosis drug. It is now generally accepted that the INH susceptibility of

Mycobacterium tuberculosis results from the transformation of the drug into a toxic derivative, as a result of the action of the enzyme catalase-peroxidase (HPI), encoded by the katG gene. It has been speculated that the presence of a second catalase (HPII) in some mycobacterial species, but lacking in **M. tuberculosis**, may impair the action of INH. In this report, the nucleotide sequence of the M. avium katE gene, encoding catalase HPII, is described. This enzyme shows strong similarity to Escherichia coli catalase HPII and eukaryotic catalases. All amino acids previously postulated as participating directly in catalysis by liver catalase and most of the amino acids binding the prosthetic group are conserved in M. avium catalase HPII. The enzyme is expressed in **E. coli** and is **inhibited** by 3-amino-1,2,4-triazole (AT). Furthermore, Southern blot hybridizations and polymerase chain reaction experiments demonstrate the distribution of katE gene in several mycobacterial species. To evaluate the potentially antagonistic effect of HPII catalase on INH susceptibility, the katE gene was transformed into **M. tuberculosis** H37Rv and the minimum **inhibitory** concentration (MIC) for INH was determined. Despite strong expression of the katE gene, no change in MIC was observed, thus ruling out a possible contribution of this enzyme to the natural resistance of M. avium to the drug. The availability of the gene probe, encoding the second mycobacterial catalase HPII, should open the way for the development of new drugs and diagnostic tests to combat drug-resistant pathogen strains.

ST RESEARCH ARTICLE; MYCOBACTERIUM AVIUM; MYCOBACTERIUM INTRACELLULARE; **HUMAN**; ACQUIRED IMMUNODEFICIENCY SYNDROME; OPPORTUNISTIC INFECTIONS; POLYMERASE CHAIN REACTION

RN 9001-05-2 (CATALASE)

CC Biochemical Studies-Proteins, Peptides and Amino Acids 10064
Enzymes-Methods *10804
Enzymes-Physiological Studies *10808
Genetics of Bacteria and Viruses *31500
Immunology and Immunochemistry-Immunopathology, Tissue Immunology *34508
Medical and Clinical Microbiology-Bacteriology *36002
Medical and Clinical Microbiology-Virology *36006

BC Retroviridae 02623
Mycobacteriaceae 08881
Hominidae 86215

L94 ANSWER 25 OF 108 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 1998 BIOSIS

AN 96:399935 BIOSIS

DN 99122291

TI CD4 response in HIV+ patients treated with **malariotherapy**.

AU Heimlich H J; Chen X P; Xiao B Q; Liu S G; Lu Y H; Spletzer E G; Yao J L

CS Heimlich Inst., Suite 410, 2368 Victory Pkwy., Cincinnati, OH 45206, USA

SO ELEVENTH INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON AIDS. Eleventh International Conference on AIDS, Vol. Two. One world: One hope; Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada, July 7-12, 1996. viii+600p. Eleventh International Conference on AIDS: Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada 2 (0). 1996. 91.

DT Conference

LA English

PR Biological Abstracts/RRM Vol. 048 Iss. 009 Ref. 159868

ST MEETING ABSTRACT; MEETING POSTER; INTERLEUKIN; INTERFERON; HUMAN IMMUNODEFICIENCY VIRUS; ACQUIRED IMMUNODEFICIENCY SYNDROME; MORTALITY

CC General Biology-Symposia, Transactions and Proceedings of Conferences, Congresses, Review Annuals 00520
Biochemical Studies-Proteins, Peptides and Amino Acids 10064
Pathology, General and Miscellaneous-Necrosis *12510

Pathology, General and Miscellaneous-Therapy 12512·
Blood, Blood-Forming Organs and Body Fluids-Lymphatic Tissue and Reticuloendothelial System *15008
Endocrine System-General *17002
Immunology and Immunochemistry-Immunopathology, Tissue Immunology *34508
Immunology, Parasitological *35000
Medical and Clinical Microbiology-Virology *36006
Parasitology-Medical *60504
BC Retroviridae 02623
Sporozoa 35400
Hominidae 86215

L94 ANSWER 26 OF 108 MEDLINE
AN 95367234 MEDLINE
DN 95367234
TI Severe ulcers from an unconventional therapy against AIDS [letter].
AU Santarossa S; Bernardi D; Tirelli U
SO AIDS, (1995 May) 9 (5) 536.
Journal code: AID. ISSN: 0269-9370.
CY United States
DT Letter
LA English
FS Priority Journals
EM 199511
CT Check Tags: Case Report; Human; Male; Support, Non-U.S. Gov't
***Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome: TH, therapy**
Adult
***Hyperthermia, Induced: AE, adverse effects**
*Skin Ulcer: ET, etiology
Skin Ulcer: PA, pathology

L94 ANSWER 27 OF 108 MEDLINE
AN 96027809 MEDLINE
DN 96027809
TI Whole-body hyperthermia [letter; comment].
CM Comment on: J Acquir Immune Defic Syndr Hum Retrovirol 1995 Apr 1;8(4):321-9
AU Shecterle L M; St. Cyr J A
SO JOURNAL OF ACQUIRED IMMUNE DEFICIENCY SYNDROMES AND HUMAN RETROVIROLOGY, (1995 Nov 1) 10 (3) 391.
Journal code: B7J. ISSN: 1077-9450.
CY United States
DT Commentary
Letter
LA English
FS Priority Journals
EM 199601
CT Check Tags: Human
***Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome: TH, therapy**
Clinical Trials, Phase I
***Hyperthermia, Induced: MT, methods**
*HIV Infections: TH, therapy

L94 ANSWER 28 OF 108 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 1998 ACS DUPLICATE 4
AN 1995:967848 HCAPLUS
DN 124:75862
TI Thalidomide **inhibits** lipoarabinomannan-induced upregulation of **human immunodeficiency** virus expression
AU Peterson, Phillip K.; Gekker, Genya; Bornemann, Michel; Chatterjee, Delphi; Chao, Chun C.
CS Dep. Med., Univ. Minnesota Med. Sch., Minneapolis, MN, USA
SO Antimicrob. Agents Chemother. (1995), 39(12), 2807-9

CODEN: AMACCQ; ISSN: 0066-4804
DT Journal
LA English
CC 1-7 (Pharmacology)
AB **Mycobacterium tuberculosis** accelerates the progression of **human** immunodeficiency virus type 1 (HIV-1) infection. The results of this study, which show that thalidomide **inhibits** the upregulation of **HIV**-1 expression in U1 cells stimulated with mycobacterial lipoarabinomannans, support the rationale behind conducting controlled trials of this immunomodulatory agent with patients dually infected with HIV-1 and **M. tuberculosis.**
ST thalidomide HIV1 **Mycobacterium tuberculosis** infection
IT **Mycobacterium tuberculosis**
(infection; thalidomide **inhibition** of lipoarabinomannan-induced upregulation of **HIV** expression in relation to dual **HIV**-1 and **M. tuberculosis** infection **treatment**)
IT Virus, animal
(**human immunodeficiency** 1, infection; thalidomide **inhibition** of lipoarabinomannan-induced upregulation of **HIV** expression in relation to dual **HIV**-1 and **M. tuberculosis** infection **treatment**)
IT 50-35-1, Thalidomide
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(thalidomide **inhibition** of lipoarabinomannan-induced upregulation of **HIV** expression in relation to dual **HIV**-1 and **M. tuberculosis** infection **treatment**)

L94 ANSWER 29 OF 108 AIDSLINE
AN 1996:4107 AIDSLINE
DN MED-96155139
TI A novel adjuvant for use with a blood-stage malaria vaccine.
AU de Souza J B; Playfair J H
CS University College London Medical School, Department of Immunology, UK.
SO VACCINE, (1995). Vol. 13, No. 14, pp. 1316-9.
Journal code: X6O. ISSN: 0264-410X.
CY ENGLAND: United Kingdom
DT Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
FS MED; Priority Journals
LA English
OS MEDLINE 96155139
EM 199605
AB An effective vaccine delivery system has been developed for vaccination against a blood-stage malaria infection in mice. Subcutaneous vaccination with a semi-purified asexual blood-stage malaria antigen combined with an adjuvant formulation containing squalane, Tween 80 and pluronic L121 (AF) protected mice infected with a lethal P. yoelii infection against death and greatly reduced the severity and duration of parasitaemia. The adjuvant and the route of immunization are both clinically acceptable, thereby making this an attractive delivery system for a human malaria vaccine. Protective immunity appeared to be associated with an enhancement of both Th1 and Th2 subset cytokines.
CT Check Tags: Animal; Female; Male
*Adjuvants, Immunologic: TU, therapeutic use
Antibodies, Protozoan: BI, biosynthesis
Antigens, Protozoan: IM, immunology
CD8-Positive T-Lymphocytes: IM, immunology
Injections, Subcutaneous

Interferon Type II: ME, metabolism
Interleukin-4: ME, metabolism
Malaria: BL, blood
Malaria: IM, immunology
*Malaria: PC, prevention & control
***Malaria Vaccines: TU, therapeutic use**
Mice
Mice, Inbred BALB C
Mice, Inbred C57BL
*Plasmodium yoelii: IM, immunology
Saponins: IM, immunology
Saponins: TU, therapeutic use
Spleen: ME, metabolism
T-Lymphocytes, Cytotoxic: DE, drug effects
T-Lymphocytes, Cytotoxic: IM, immunology
Th1 Cells: IM, immunology
Th2 Cells: IM, immunology
RN 82115-62-6 (Interferon Type II)
CN 0 (Adjuvants, Immunologic); 0 (Antibodies, Protozoan); 0 (Antigens, Protozoan); 0 (Interleukin-4); 0 (Malaria Vaccines); 0 (Saponins)

L94 ANSWER 30 OF 108 CANCERLIT
AN 96113215 CANCERLIT
DN 96113215
TI Recent advances: antiinfectives.
AU Briceland L L; Cleary J D; Fletcher C V; Healy D P; Peloquin C A
CS Albany College of Pharmacy, NY, USA.
SO ANNALS OF PHARMACOTHERAPY, (1995). Vol. 29, No. 10, pp. 1035-40. Journal code: BBX. ISSN: 1060-0280.
DT Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
General Review; (REVIEW)
(REVIEW, TUTORIAL)
FS MEDL; L; Priority Journals
LA English
OS MEDLINE 96113215
EM 199611
AB OBJECTIVE: To update readers on the significant changes in infectious diseases pharmacotherapy. DATA SOURCES: An Index Medicus and Iowa Drug Information Service search (1993-1994) of English-language literature pertaining to the selected topic areas was performed. Additional information from abstracts presented at scientific meetings were identified by the authors. STUDY SELECTION AND DATA EXTRACTION: All identified studies were screened and those judged relevant to the update were evaluated. DATA SYNTHESIS: New or clinically significant data since 1992 that related to peptic ulcer disease, microbial resistance (e.g., Enterococcus spp., Streptococcus pneumoniae, **Mycobacterium tuberculosis**, Candida albicans), immunomodulators, and AIDS were evaluated and compared with previous data. CONCLUSIONS: There have been several exciting and significant changes in infectious diseases pharmacotherapy evident from this review. (49 Refs)
CT Check Tags: Comparative Study; Human
Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome: DT, drug therapy
Adjuvants, Immunologic: TU, therapeutic use
*Anti-Infective Agents: PD, pharmacology
Antiviral Agents: TU, therapeutic use
Drug Resistance, Microbial
Peptic Ulcer: DT, drug therapy
Peptic Ulcer: MI, microbiology
Streptococcus: DE, drug effects
Tuberculosis: DT, drug therapy
Zidovudine: TU, therapeutic use
RN 30516-87-1 (Zidovudine)
CN 0 (Adjuvants, Immunologic); 0 (Anti-Infective Agents); 0 (Antiviral

08/846670

=> s human or chip or pig or monkey or mice

	159865	HUMAN
	93938	CHIP
	14909	PIG
	4182	MONKEY
	31840	MICE
L1	267887	HUMAN OR CHIP OR PIG OR MONKEY OR MICE

=> s hiv or cancer or lime or typhoid or norwalk or rotovirus

	5221	HIV
	21129	CANCER
	24048	LIME
	329	TYPHOID
	2005	NORWALK
	5	ROTOVIRUS
L2	50267	HIV OR CANCER OR LIME OR TYPHOID OR NORWALK OR ROTOVIRUS

=> s l1 and l2

L3 23038 L1 AND L2

=> s plasmodium or pallidum or smallpox or mycobacterium or ascaris or tapeworm or helicobacter or ulcer

	798	PLASMODIUM
	312	PALLIDUM
	374	SMALLPOX
	2867	MYCOBACTERIUM
	628	ASCARIS
	130	TAPEWORM
	179	HELICOBACTER
	4489	ULCER
L4	9105	PLASMODIUM OR PALLIDUM OR SMALLPOX OR MYCOBACTERIUM OR ASCARIS OR TAPEWORM OR HELICOBACTER OR ULCER

=> s l3 and l4

L5 1796 L3 AND L4

=> s parasite

L6 2620 PARASITE

=> s l5 and l6

L7 228 L5 AND L6

=> d l7 1-228

1. 5,728,719, Mar. 17, 1998, Systemic control of parasites; Thomas A. Miller, 514/360; 424/405; 501/123; 514/219, 241, 245, 298, 354, 369, 450, 452, 521, 594, 667, 712; 549/264; 568/592, 636 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

2. 5,726,203, Mar. 10, 1998, Qinghaosu derivatives against AIDS; Zelin Li, et al., 514/450; 549/348, 354, 358 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

3. 5,726,166, Mar. 10, 1998, Malaria treatments; John Hugh Lyon Playfair, et al., 514/129; 424/520; 514/738 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

4. 5,726,014, Mar. 10, 1998, Screening assay for the detection of DNA-binding molecules; Cynthia A. Edwards, et al., 435/6, 91.2; 436/501 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

5. 5,723,127, Mar. 3, 1998, Compositions and methods for use of IL-12 as an adjuvant; Phillip Scott, et al., 424/184.1, 191.1, 204.1, 234.1, 269.1; 530/350 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

6. 5,719,055, Feb. 17, 1998, Transposon-based transformation vectors; Richard K. Cooper, 435/320.1, 252.33; 536/23.2, 23.7, 24.1 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

7. 5,716,780, Feb. 10, 1998, Method of constructing sequence-specific DNA-binding molecules; Cynthia A. Edwards, et al., 435/6; 436/501 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

8. 5,716,637, Feb. 10, 1998, Solid fat nanoemulsions as vaccine delivery vehicles; Shimon Anselem, et al., 424/450, 184.1, 188.1, 204.1, 208.1, 234.1, 236.1, 237.1, 269.1, 489, 490, 502; 428/937; 514/937 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

9. 5,714,484, Feb. 3, 1998, .alpha.-(1,3-dicarbonylenol ether) methyl ketones as cysteine protease inhibitors; Mary P. Zimmerman, et al., 514/231.5, 459, 460, 471; 544/149, 152; 549/292, 318, 417 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

10. 5,714,374, Feb. 3, 1998, Chimeric rhinoviruses; Edward V. Arnold, et al., 435/235.1; 424/93.6; 435/172.3 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

11. 5,712,289, Jan. 27, 1998, Quinoline-5,8-diones and methods of using them; Mohammad Behforouz, et al., 514/311, 312, 313 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

12. 5,712,149, Jan. 27, 1998, Chimeric receptor molecules for delivery of co-stimulatory signals; Margo R. Roberts, 435/252.3, 69.7, 320.1; 530/350; 536/23.4 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

13. 5,712,125, Jan. 27, 1998, Competitive PCR for quantitation of DNA; Mathias Uhlen, 435/91.2, 810 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

14. 5,712,086, Jan. 27, 1998, Process for transfusing cell containing fractions sterilized with radiation and a quencher of type I and type II photodynamic reactions; Bernard Horowitz, et al., 435/2, 173.1, 173.3; 604/4 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

15. 5,705,151, Jan. 6, 1998, Gene therapy for T cell regulation; Steve W. Dow, et al., 424/93.21, 450; 435/7.2, 69.1, 172.3, 320.1; 514/44; 935/54, 55, 62, 71 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

16. 5,698,405, Dec. 16, 1997, Method of reducing immunogenicity; David M. Goldenberg, 435/7.5; 424/9.34; 530/367, 402 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

17. 5,698,178, Dec. 16, 1997, Polyspecific immunoconjugates and antibody composites for targeting the multidrug resistant phenotype; David M. Goldenberg, 424/1.49, 1.53, 9.341, 9.6 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

18. 5,695,957, Dec. 9, 1997, Polypeptides and DNA encoding same, associated with **human** malaria parasites; Kathryn Jane Robson, 435/69.1, 252.3, 254.11, 320.1, 325, 348, 419; 514/12; 530/350, 395, 402; 536/23.5 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

19. 5,693,771, Dec. 2, 1997, Methods for making nucleoside analogs; Petr

Alexander, et al., 536/18.6, 4.1, 17.1, 18.5, 26.7, 26.8, 26.9; 544/254, 258, 262, 265, 276, 277, 313, 314, 317 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

20. 5,693,498, Dec. 2, 1997, DNA encoding a plerocerciod growth factor; Cleveland Kirk Phares, 435/69.4, 243, 320.1, 325; 536/23.51 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

21. 5,693,472, Dec. 2, 1997, Detection of cryptosporidium parvum; Marilyn I. Steele, et al., 435/6, 91.2; 536/23.1, 24.3, 24.33 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

22. 5,693,463, Dec. 2, 1997, Method of ordering sequence binding preferences of a DNA-binding molecule; Cynthia A. Edwards, et al., 435/6, 7.23; 536/23.1; 935/76, 77 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

23. 5,693,325, Dec. 2, 1997, Peptide vaccines and methods relating thereto; Michael Kahn, 424/188.1, 185.1, 193.1, 194.1, 196.11; 530/317, 323, 403 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

24. 5,690,938, Nov. 25, 1997, Oral immunization with multiple particulate antigen delivery system; Thomas H. Ermak, et al., 424/215.1; 435/69.3, 172.3 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

25. 5,690,692, Nov. 25, 1997, Bio-active frequency generator and method; Janet E. Fleming, 607/50, 66 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

26. 5,686,578, Nov. 11, 1997, Polyspecific immunoconjugates and antibody composites for targeting the multidrug resistant phenotype; David M. Goldenberg, 530/387.3, 388.2, 388.4, 388.8, 388.85, 389.1, 389.5, 389.7, 391.1, 391.9 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

27. 5,686,281, Nov. 11, 1997, Chimeric receptor molecules for delivery of co-stimulatory signals; Margo R. Roberts, 435/172.3, 7.1, 7.2, 69.7; 536/23.4 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

28. 5,683,692, Nov. 4, 1997, Use of RIPonucleases for treating parasitic and viral diseases; Theodore Taraschi, et al., 424/94.6, 183.1; 514/8, 12, 895; 530/370 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

29. 5,681,724, Oct. 28, 1997, Parasitic helminth macrophage inhibitory factor nucleic acid molecules and uses thereof; Cynthia Ann Tripp, et al., 435/70.1, 172.3, 252.3, 320.1; 536/23.5, 24.31, 24.33 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

30. 5,681,571, Oct. 28, 1997, Immunological tolerance-inducing agent; Jan Holmgren, et al., 424/236.1, 241.1, 275.1, 282.1, 810; 514/885; 530/868 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

31. 5,681,557, Oct. 28, 1997, Use of interleukin-7 to induce monocytes/macrophages cytotoxic activity; Kenneth H. Grabstein, et al., 424/85.2; 514/2, 8, 885; 530/351 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

32. 5,677,468, Oct. 14, 1997, Artemisinin dimer compounds having anticancer activity; Qun Y. Zheng, et al., 549/348 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

33. 5,677,331, Oct. 14, 1997, Antimalarial compositions; Yiqing Zhou, et al., 514/450, 648, 895 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

34. 5,674,911, Oct. 7, 1997, Antiinfective polyoxypropylene/polyoxyethyl ene copolymers and methods of use; R. Martin Emanuele, et al., 514/723; 568/624 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

35. 5,674,717, Oct. 7, 1997, Rapid method for preferential coamplification of two different nucleic acid sequences using polymerase chain reaction; John W. Backus, et al., 435/91.2, 6 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

36. 5,670,496, Sep. 23, 1997, Treatment for toxoplasmosis with a composition comprising a folate antagonist and a spiropiperidyl derivative of rifamycin S; Jack S. Remington, et al., 514/183, 256 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

37. 5,665,707, Sep. 9, 1997, Treatment for toxoplasmosis with a composition comprising a lincosamide and a spiropiperidyl derivative of rifamycik S; Jack S. Remington, et al., 514/24, 183 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

38. 5,665,543, Sep. 9, 1997, Method of discovering chemicals capable of functioning as gene expression modulators; J. Gordon Foulkes, et al., 435/6, 69.1, 320.1; 935/77, 78 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

39. 5,663,380, Sep. 2, 1997, Cysteine protease inhibitors containing heterocyclic leaving groups; Mary P. Zimmerman, et al., 549/477, 475, 476 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

40. 5,663,317, Sep. 2, 1997, Microorganism having attenuated invasiveness; Stanley Falkow, et al., 536/23.7; 935/9, 11 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

41. 5,663,155, Sep. 2, 1997, Compositions for the treatment of parasitic infections; Ronald P. McCaffrey, et al., 514/45, 46; 536/27.21, 27.6, 27.61, 27.62, 27.63, 27.7, 27.8, 27.81 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

42. 5,662,908, Sep. 2, 1997, Invasive microorganisms; Stanley Falkow, et al., 424/200.1, 235.1, 258.1; 435/252.3, 252.8 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

43. 5,659,023, Aug. 19, 1997, Nucleotide analogues; Petr Alexander, et al., 536/22.1; 435/6, 91.2; 536/25.3, 26.1 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

44. 5,658,762, Aug. 19, 1997, DNA molecules, expression vectors and host cells expressing antigenized antibodies; Maurizio Zanetti, et al., 435/69.6, 172.3, 326, 328; 530/387.1, 387.3; 536/23.53 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

45. 5,658,322, Aug. 19, 1997, Bio-active frequency generator and method; Janet E. Fleming, 607/50, 66, 67 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

46. 5,654,176, Aug. 5, 1997, Fusion proteins containing glutathione-s-transferase; Donald Bruce Smith, 435/69.7, 193, 252.3, 252.33, 320.1, 348; 530/350; 536/23.4 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

47. 5,652,356, Jul. 29, 1997, Inverted chimeric and hybrid oligonucleotides; Sudhir Agrawal, 536/24.5, 25.3 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

48. 5,650,405, Jul. 22, 1997, Treatment for toxoplasmosis with a composition comprising a sulfonamide and a spiropiperidyl derivative of rifamycin S.; Jack S. Remington, et al., 514/183, 256, 269, 370, 374, 601, 602 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

49. 5,650,153, Jul. 22, 1997, Recombinant Marek's disease virus and vaccine; Toyokazu Ishikawa, et al., 424/229.1; 435/320.1 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

50. 5,650,152, Jul. 22, 1997, Liposome immunoadjuvants containing IL-2; Peter M. Anderson, et al., 424/195.11, 85.2, 155.1, 184.1, 200.1, 201.1, 204.1, 208.1, 234.1, 275.1, 283.1, 423, 450, 812 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

51. 5,648,461, Jul. 15, 1997, Synthetic analogs of thrombospondin and therapeutic use thereof; Jacob Eval, et al., 530/329, 327, 330 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

52. 5,648,345, Jul. 15, 1997, Treatment for toxoplasmosis with a composition comprising a macrolide antibiotic and a spiropiperidyl

derivative of rifamycin S; Jack S. Remington, et al., 514/183, 212 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

53. 5,646,150, Jul. 8, 1997, Methods of using lavendamycin analogs; Mohammad Behforouz, et al., 514/254, 255, 256, 292; 544/238, 333, 361; 546/86, 87 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

54. 5,643,772, Jul. 1, 1997, Cryptosporidium hybrid vector and transformed host cells; Carolyn Petersen, et al., 435/172.3, 252.3; 536/23.7; 935/12 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

55. 5,643,718, Jul. 1, 1997, Transfection and genetic manipulations in obligate intracellular parasites; Kami Kim, et al., 435/6, 69.1, 172.3, 258.1 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

56. 5,643,599, Jul. 1, 1997, Intracellular delivery of macromolecules; Kyung-Dall Lee, et al., 424/450; 436/829 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

57. 5,641,769, Jun. 24, 1997, treatment for toxoplasmoisis with a composition containing a hydroxynaphthoquinone and a spiropiperidyl derivative of rifamycin S.; Jack S. Remington, et al., 514/183, 682 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

58. 5,632,999, May 27, 1997, Sustained release pyriproxifen compositions for **parasite** control; Thomas A. Miller, 424/411; 514/68, 86, 98, 136, 318, 345, 637 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

59. 5,631,278, May 20, 1997, Methods of killing protozoal parasites; Theodore F. Taraschi, et al., 514/449 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

60. 5,631,271, May 20, 1997, Methods and preparations for the treatment and prophylaxis of metabolic disturbances; Willem J. Serfontein, 514/345, 351 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

61. 5,629,158, May 13, 1997, Solid phase diagnosis of medical conditions; Mathias Uhlen, 435/6, 91.2; 935/77, 78 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

62. 5,624,913, Apr. 29, 1997, Method reducing TNF-alpha in mammals with cerebral malaria; Richard A. Proctor, et al., 514/47, 895; 536/26.23, 26.26, 27.63 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

63. 5,618,532, Apr. 8, 1997, Dirofilaria immitis Gp29 proteins and uses thereof; Cynthia A. Tripp, et al., 424/94.4; 435/192; 530/403 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

64. 5,616,564, Apr. 1, 1997, Antiparasitic oligonucleotides active against drug resistant malaria; Eliezer Rapaport, et al., 514/44; 435/6; 536/23.1, 24.3, 24.31, 24.32, 24.33, 24.5, 25.1 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

65. 5,614,652, Mar. 25, 1997, Particulates; Aaron G. Filler; et al., 556/136, 138 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

66. 5,614,551, Mar. 25, 1997, Inhibitors of fatty acid synthesis as antimicrobial agents; James D. Dick, et al., 514/454; 424/417, 450; 514/558, 559, 560 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

67. 5,614,504, Mar. 25, 1997, Method of making inosine monophosphate derivatives and immunopotentiating uses thereof; John W. Hadden, et al., 514/45; 536/26.7, 27.8 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

68. 5,612,016, Mar. 18, 1997, Conjugates of antibodies and bifunctional ligands; Gary L. Griffiths, et al., 424/1.49, 1.53; 530/391.3, 391.5, 402, 408, 409 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

69. 5,610,192, Mar. 11, 1997, Inhibitors of metazoan **parasite**

proteases; Fred E. Cohen, et al., 514/614, 639 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

70. 5,607,863, Mar. 4, 1997, Barrier-controlled assay device; Howard M. Chandler, 436/518; 422/56, 57, 58, 61, 104; 435/7.92, 7.93, 7.94, 805, 969, 970; 436/165, 170, 514, 810 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

71. 5,601,978, Feb. 11, 1997, Oligonucleotides and methods for the detection of chlamydia trachomatis; John D. Burczak, et al., 435/6, 91.2; 536/24.32, 24.33; 935/77, 78 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

72. 5,601,825, Feb. 11, 1997, Therapeutic conjugates of toxins and drugs; Hans J. Hansen, et al., 424/183.1, 178.1; 530/391.7, 391.9 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

73. 5,597,809, Jan. 28, 1997, Treatment of optic neuritis; Evan B. Dreyer, 514/34, 145, 148, 224.8, 231.2, 233.2, 256, 260, 277, 278, 299, 312, 314, 317, 345, 469, 492, 493, 498, 501, 504, 530, 601, 602, 608, 613, 616, 646, 647, 662, 664, 665, 706, 707, 724, 731, 734, 744, 745, 757, 759, 764, 912, 913, 914, 915 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

74. 5,591,721, Jan. 7, 1997, Method of down-regulating gene expression; Sudhir Agrawal, et al., 514/44; 424/78.15, 78.38, 601, 713; 536/24.5 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

75. 5,589,585, Dec. 31, 1996, DNA fragments, probes and amplification primers of the 65 kD antigen of mycobacteria; Claude Mabilat, et al., 536/24.32, 23.7, 24.33 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

76. 5,583,202, Dec. 10, 1996, Antigenized antibodies and genes; Maurizio Zanetti, 530/387.3, 387.1 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

77. 5,578,637, Nov. 26, 1996, Methods of inhibition or killing **cancer** cells using an endoperoxide; Henry C. Lai, et al., 514/450, 6, 23, 53, 54, 59, 451, 452 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

78. 5,578,444, Nov. 26, 1996, Sequence-directed DNA-binding molecules compositions and methods; Cynthia A. Edwards, et al., 435/6, 7.23; 536/23.1; 935/76, 77 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

79. 5,573,916, Nov. 12, 1996, Immunogenic constructs comprising b-cell and t-cell epitopes on common carrier; John C. Cheronis, et al., 435/7.1; 424/204.1, 208.1; 530/350 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

80. 5,571,698, Nov. 5, 1996, Directed evolution of novel binding proteins; Robert C. Ladner, et al., 435/69.7, 6, 69.1, 172.3, 252.3, 320.1 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

81. 5,571,687, Nov. 5, 1996, Modulators of multidrug resistance transporters; Patrick J. Casey, et al., 435/29, 4, 7.1, 7.21, 15, 34, 69.1, 69.7; 514/1, 22, 23 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

82. 5,571,515, Nov. 5, 1996, Compositions and methods for use of IL-12 as an adjuvant; Phillip Scott, et al., 424/208.1, 204.1, 234.1; 530/350 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

83. 5,569,603, Oct. 29, 1996, Dirofilaria immitis GP29 proteins, nucleic acid molecules and uses thereof; Cynthia A. Tripp, et al., 435/252.3, 192; 536/23.2, 23.7 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

84. 5,567,738, Oct. 22, 1996, Use of 2-(4-(4-chlorophenyl)cyclohexyl)-3-hydroxy-1,4-Naphthoquinone for the treatment of **cancer**; Alan T. Hudson, 514/682 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

85. 5,565,548, Oct. 15, 1996, Pre-S gene coded peptide hepatitis B immunogens and synthetic lipid vesicle carriers; Alexander R. Neurath, et

al., 530/324; 424/184.1, 185.1, 204.1, 227.1, 234.1, 265.1, 275.1, 278.1; 530/325, 326, 327, 345, 402, 403, 404, 810 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

86. 5,565,327, Oct. 15, 1996, Methods of diagnosing parasitic infections and of testing drug susceptibility of parasites; Arno L. Greenleaf, et al., 435/21, 24, 34; 436/811 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

87. 5,565,203, Oct. 15, 1996, Hepatitis A virus in a reconstituted influenza virosome and use as a vaccine; Reinhard Gluck, et al., 424/226.1, 278.1, 281.1, 283.1, 450 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

88. 5,563,125, Oct. 8, 1996, 5'-deoxy-5'-(substituted)alkylthioribose compounds and their pharmaceutical compositions; Janice R. Sufrin, et al., 514/23; 536/122 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

89. 5,561,164, Oct. 1, 1996, Method of treatng protozoal infections caused by microsporidia; Winston E. Gutteridge, et al., 514/682 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

90. 5,559,156, Sep. 24, 1996, Method for treating animals infected with Babesia spp.; Winston E. Gutteridge, et al., 514/682 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

91. 5,559,145, Sep. 24, 1996, 1,2,4-trioxane derivatives; Charles W. Jefford, 514/452; 549/361, 364 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

92. 5,559,011, Sep. 24, 1996, Nucleic acids encoding membrane-associated immunogens of mycobacterial and corresponding probes, vectors, and transformed host cells; Archana Kapoor, et al., 435/69.3, 252.3, 254.11, 320.1; 536/23.7, 24.32 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

93. 5,554,372, Sep. 10, 1996, Methods and vaccines comprising surface-active copolymers; Robert L. Hunter, 424/280.1, 278.1, 279.1, 283.1; 514/723, 772.3 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

94. 5,545,516, Aug. 13, 1996, Inactivation of extracellular enveloped viruses in blood and blood components by phenthiazin-5-ium dyes plus light; Stephen J. Wagner, 435/2; 424/529, 530, 531, 532, 533 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

95. 5,543,391, Aug. 6, 1996, Covalent microparticle-drug conjugates for biological targeting; Milton B. Yatvin, et al., 514/2; 424/450; 514/78; 530/300, 329, 331; 536/21, 51 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

96. 5,543,390, Aug. 6, 1996, Covalent microparticle-drug conjugates for biological targeting; Milton B. Yatvin, et al., 514/2; 424/450; 530/300, 329, 331; 536/28.2, 51, 78 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

97. 5,543,143, Aug. 6, 1996, Method for activating macrophages/monocytes; Steven G. Reed, 424/130.1, 141.1, 142.1, 143.1, 145.1, 146.1, 193.1, 806 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

98. 5,541,297, Jul. 30, 1996, Therapeutic conjugates of toxins and drugs; Hans J. Hansen, et al., 530/391.7; 424/178.1, 183.1; 530/391.1 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

99. 5,541,292, Jul. 30, 1996, **Plasmodium** vivax and **Plasmodium** knowlesi Duffy receptor; Louis H. Miller, et al., 530/350, 806 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

100. 5,541,100, Jul. 30, 1996, Chimeric rhinoviruses; Edward V. Arnold, et al., 435/235.1; 424/93.6; 435/172.3 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

101. 5,529,994, Jun. 25, 1996, Treatment for toxoplasmosis; Jack S. Remington, et al., 514/183, 29 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

102. 5,527,700, Jun. 18, 1996, Target antigens of transmission blocking antibodies for malaria parasites; David C. Kaslow, et al., 435/252.3, 69.3, 254.2, 320.1; 536/23.7; 935/12, 65 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

103. 5,525,611, Jun. 11, 1996, Lavendamycin analogs and methods of making and using them; Mohammad Behforouz, et al., 514/292, 254, 255, 256; 544/238, 333, 361; 546/86, 87 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

104. 5,525,338, Jun. 11, 1996, Detection and therapy of lesions with biotin/avidin conjugates; David M. Goldenberg, 424/178.1, 1.41, 1.49, 85.1, 94.3, 183.1, 193.1; 514/21 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

105. 5,508,386, Apr. 16, 1996, Antigenized antibodies and genes; Maurizio Zanetti, et al., 530/387.3; 435/69.6, 172.3; 530/387.1 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

106. 5,504,005, Apr. 2, 1996, Recombinant mycobacterial vaccine; Barry R. Bloom, et al., 435/253.1, 69.1, 69.3, 69.51, 69.52, 172.1, 172.3, 183, 189, 207, 252.33, 320.1 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

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110. 5,489,590, Feb. 6, 1996, Method of treating with therapeutic composition comprising photoactive compound; Kirpal S. Gulliya, et al., 514/224.8; 204/157.7, 157.72; 424/484, 486, 487; 514/2, 150, 229.8, 250, 270, 274, 297, 314, 367, 410, 414, 415, 638 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

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112. 5,486,623, Jan. 23, 1996, Cysteine protease inhibitors containing heterocyclic leaving groups; Mary P. Zimmerman, et al., 549/417; 544/316; 546/300; 548/532; 549/479 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

113. 5,482,698, Jan. 9, 1996, Detection and therapy of lesions with biotin/avidin polymer conjugates; Gary L. Griffiths, 424/1.41, 1.45, 1.49, 1.69, 9.34, 9.35, 9.36, 9.4, 9.6, 78.08; 514/387 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

114. 5,476,928, Dec. 19, 1995, Modified nucleotides and polynucleotides and complexes form therefrom; David C. Ward, et al., 536/24.3; 435/6; 436/536; 536/24.31, 24.32, 26.6, 26.7, 26.8 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

115. 5,474,769, Dec. 12, 1995, Treatment of microbial infection by monocyte stimulation with interleukin-7; Kenneth Grabstein, et al., 424/85.2; 514/2; 530/351 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

116. 5,468,648, Nov. 21, 1995, Interrupted-flow assay device; Howard M. Chandler, 436/518; 422/58, 60; 435/7.1, 7.92, 7.93, 7.94, 7.95, 970, 973, 974; 436/514, 525, 530, 538, 540, 807, 810 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

117. 5,468,485, Nov. 21, 1995, Avirulent microbes and uses therefor; Roy Curtiss, III, 424/184.1, 93.1, 93.2, 200.1; 435/69.1, 71.1, 172.1, 252.3,

252.33, 252.8 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

118. 5,466,711, Nov. 14, 1995, Medicaments; Victoria S. Latter, et al., 514/510; 552/298 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

119. 5,463,024, Oct. 31, 1995, Fusion proteins and particles; Alan J. Kingsman, et al., 530/350; 435/69.7, 172.3, 320.1; 536/23.4 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

120. 5,459,063, Oct. 17, 1995, **Plasmodium** falciparum ribonucleotide reductase DNA; Barry S. Cooperman, et al., 435/252.3, 189, 320.1; 536/23.2 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

121. 5,449,767, Sep. 12, 1995, Modified polynucleotides and methods of preparing same; David C. Ward, et al., 536/24.3, 25.32, 25.6, 26.6 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

122. 5,439,924, Aug. 8, 1995, Systemic control of parasites; Thomas A. Miller, 514/345; 424/405, 442; 514/226.8, 242, 247, 255, 269, 365, 450; 544/239, 241 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

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124. 5,426,100, Jun. 20, 1995, Piptide fragments and analogs of thrombospondin; Alan H. Deutch, et al., 514/15, 12, 13, 14; 530/324, 325, 326, 327 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

125. 5,411,948, May 2, 1995, Use of host cell phospholipids for inhibiting microbial colonization; Clifford A. Lingwood, et al., 514/78, 25, 54, 120, 121 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

126. 5,403,934, Apr. 4, 1995, Heterocyclic compounds; John F. Batchelor, et al., 546/290, 296 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

127. 5,403,484, Apr. 4, 1995, Viruses expressing chimeric binding proteins; Robert C. Ladner, et al., 435/235.1, 69.7, 172.3, 252.3, 320.1; 530/350; 536/23.4 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

128. 5,389,368, Feb. 14, 1995, Avirulent microbes and uses therefor; Roy Gurtiss, III, 424/93.2, 93.4; 435/172.3, 320.1; 935/72, 73 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

129. 5,387,744, Feb. 7, 1995, Avirulent microbes and uses therefor: Salmonella typhi; Roy Curtiss, III, et al., 424/235.1, 258.1; 435/172.3, 252.3, 252.33, 320.1, 879; 935/60, 62, 72 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

130. 5,376,369, Dec. 27, 1994, Vaccine adjuvant; Anthony C. Allison, et al., 424/278.1, 279.1, 283.1; 436/543; 514/8, 885; 530/322, 806, 815 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

131. 5,374,623, Dec. 20, 1994, Cysteine protease inhibitors effective for in vivo use; Mary P. Zimmerman, et al., 514/17; 530/330, 331, 332; 544/168; 560/10, 18, 37, 45 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

132. 5,370,873, Dec. 6, 1994, Therapeutic compounds derived from the neem tree; Iroka J. Udeinya, 424/195.1; 514/896, 934 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

133. 5,367,059, Nov. 22, 1994, Cys-Ser-Val-Thr-Cys-Gly specific tumor cell adhesion receptor; George P. Tuszynski, et al., 530/395, 350 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

134. 5,356,927, Oct. 18, 1994, Methods of treating **plasmodium** and babesia parasitic infections; Theodore F. Taraschi, et al., 514/449, 895

[IMAGE AVAILABLE]

135. 5,356,797, Oct. 18, 1994, Membrane expression of heterologous genes; David W. Niesel, et al., 435/69.3, 69.1, 172.1, 172.3, 252.3, 320.1; 536/23.1, 23.7, 24.3 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

136. 5,342,924, Aug. 30, 1994, Extracellular segments of **human** .epsilon. immunoglobulin anchoring peptides and antibodies specific therefor; Tse W. Chang, 530/387.9; 435/70.21; 530/388.1, 388.85, 389.1 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

137. 5,338,842, Aug. 16, 1994, Yersinia INV nucleic acids; Ralph R. Isberg, et al., 536/23.7; 435/6, 69.1, 252.3, 252.33, 320.1; 536/24.32 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

138. 5,334,379, Aug. 2, 1994, Cytokine and hormone carriers for conjugate vaccines; Subramonia Pillai, et al., 424/85.2, 85.1, 85.4, 197.11, 244.1, 250.1, 831; 530/351, 395, 404, 405, 406, 411 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

139. 5,332,747, Jul. 26, 1994, Method for potentiating primary drugs in treating multidrug resistant parasitic disease cells; Knox Van Dyke, 514/280, 227.8, 281 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

140. 5,332,567, Jul. 26, 1994, Detection and treatment of infections with immunoconjugates; M. David Goldenberg, 424/1.49, 1.53, 9.341, 136.1, 159.1, 164.1, 178.1 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

141. 5,330,754, Jul. 19, 1994, Membrane-associated immunogens of mycobacteria; Archana Kapoor, et al., 424/190.1, 248.1; 435/69.3, 195; 514/2; 530/350; 536/23.7 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

142. 5,328,930, Jul. 12, 1994, Treatment of microsporidial and acanthamoeba keratoconjunctivitis with topical fumagillin; Louis A. Wilson, 514/475, 912, 914 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

143. 5,328,824, Jul. 12, 1994, Methods of using labeled nucleotides; David C. Ward, et al., 435/6, 7.1, 91.2; 536/22.1, 25.3, 25.32; 935/78 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

144. 5,310,762, May 10, 1994, Medicaments; Victoria S. Latter, et al., 514/682 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

145. 5,310,654, May 10, 1994, Method for determining virulence of Yersinia; Ralph R. Isberg, et al., 435/6; 536/23.7; 935/78 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

146. 5,294,441, Mar. 15, 1994, Avirulent microbes and uses therefor: salmonella typhi; Roy Curtiss, III, 424/200.1, 235.1, 258.1; 435/172.3, 252.3, 252.33, 320.1, 879; 935/60, 62, 72 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

147. 5,279,966, Jan. 18, 1994, Cloning, expression and uses of a novel secreted protein, F-spondin; Thomas.M. Jessell, et al., 435/320.1, 69.1, 252.3; 530/395, 399; 536/23.5 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

148. 5,278,173, Jan. 11, 1994, Method of inhibiting the activity of **human** immunodeficiency virus (**HIV**) in vivo; Michael H. Davis, 514/312, 885, 895 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

149. 5,273,970, Dec. 28, 1993, Treatment of protozoal diseases; Nicholas McHardy, 514/157, 155, 158, 272 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

150. 5,270,052, Dec. 14, 1993, Methods and compositions for treatment of infection by intracellular parasites; Jeffrey A. Gelfand, et al., 424/450; 436/829; 514/21 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

151. 5,260,416, Nov. 9, 1993, Antigenic epitopes present on membrane-bound but not secreted IgE; Tse-wen Chang, 530/327; 424/131.1, 139.1, 140.1, 153.1, 805, 810; 530/387.2, 387.3, 388.73, 862, 868 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

152. 5,254,671, Oct. 19, 1993, Extracellular segments of **human** e immunoglobulin anchoring peptides and antibodies specific therefor; Tse W. Chang, 530/324, 350, 386; 536/23.53 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

153. 5,254,572, Oct. 19, 1993, Method and composition for supplementing vitamin B6 where the PN-PLP pathway is disturbed; Willem J. Serfontein, 514/345, 351 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

154. 5,248,419, Sep. 28, 1993, Sewage sludge treatment with gas injection; Charles A. Long, Jr., et al., 210/218, 219; 261/89 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

155. 5,246,930, Sep. 21, 1993, 9-substituted compounds of 3.alpha., 11.alpha.-epoxy-3,4,5,5a.alpha.,6,7,8,8a,9,11,11a-undecahydro-3.beta.,6.alpha.,9-trimethylfurano[3,4-j][1,2]benzodioxepin, processes for their preparation and their use as antiprotozoal and antiviral agents; Bindumadhavan Venugopalan, et al., 514/232.8, 253, 338, 348, 450; 544/148, 238, 378; 549/348 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

156. 5,246,844, Sep. 21, 1993, Virulence associated proteins in Borrelia burgdorferi (BB); Steven J. Norris, et al., 435/172.3, 252.3, 252.33, 320.1; 536/23.7, 24.32, 24.33 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

157. 5,246,596, Sep. 21, 1993, Method of treating waste to make it suitable for ultimate disposal; Philip N. Baldwin, Jr., et al., 210/750; 106/697; 210/764 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

158. 5,239,066, Aug. 24, 1993, Yersinia ail nucleic acids; St. Geme, III: Joseph W., et al., 536/23.7; 435/6, 69.1, 252.3, 252.33, 320.1; 536/24.32; 935/11, 79 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

159. 5,231,168, Jul. 27, 1993, Malaria antigen; Morten Dziegiel, et al., 530/350, 300 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

160. 5,229,490, Jul. 20, 1993, Multiple antigen peptide system; James P. Tam, 530/324; 424/185.1, 186.1, 188.1, 189.1, 190.1, 191.1, 193.1, 196.11, 197.11; 530/323, 325, 326, 327, 328, 345, 403, 405, 409; 930/30, 210, 221 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

161. 5,225,556, Jul. 6, 1993, Chemical probes for left-handed DNA and for A-DNA; chiral metal complexes as Z-specific antitumor agents and as double strand cleavers; Jacqueline K. Barton, 546/88; 204/157.71; 435/6, 52, 91.53, 810; 436/501; 536/23.1, 26.6; 546/10; 935/88 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

162. 5,225,184, Jul. 6, 1993, Medicaments; Victoria S. Latter, et al., 424/45; 514/682 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

163. 5,223,409, Jun. 29, 1993, Directed evolution of novel binding proteins; Robert C. Ladner, et al., 435/69.7, 5, 69.1, 172.3, 252.3, 320.1; 530/387.3, 387.5 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

164. 5,217,898, Jun. 8, 1993, Expression of the P. falciparum transmission-blocking antigen in yeast; David C. Kaslow, et al., 435/254.2, 69.1, 69.3, 172.3, 235.1, 320.1; 530/350; 536/23.7; 935/10, 28, 37, 56, 65, 69 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

165. 5,206,268, Apr. 27, 1993, Medicaments; Victoria S. Latter, et al., 514/548 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

166. 5,198,347, Mar. 30, 1993, DNA encoding **Plasmodium** vivax and **Plasmodium** knowlesi Duffy receptor; Louis H. Miller, et al., 435/69.1, 252.3, 320.1; 530/350; 536/23.7 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

167. 5,190,918, Mar. 2, 1993, Peptide fragments and analogs of thrombospondin and methods of use; Alan H. Deutch, et al., 514/15, 12, 13, 14; 530/324, 325, 326, 327, 328 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

168. 5,185,146, Feb. 9, 1993, Recombinant MVA vaccinia virus; Werner Altenburger, 424/199.1, 232.1, 272.1; 435/69.1, 69.3, 172.1, 172.2, 172.3, 235.1, 236, 237, 239, 320.1; 935/12, 32, 57, 65 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

169. 5,180,714, Jan. 19, 1993, Adenosine compounds for the treatment of diseases caused by parasitic protozoa; Janice R. Sufrin, et al., 514/46, 23, 45; 536/27.6 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

170. 5,173,293, Dec. 22, 1992, Anti-T-cell antibodies as adjuvants; Sherree L. Friend, et al., 424/178.1, 154.1, 173.1, 193.1; 436/547, 548; 530/387.3, 388.22, 388.75, 389.6, 391.7, 403, 405, 406, 806, 807, 808, 809 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

171. 5,169,862, Dec. 8, 1992, Analogs of viscosin and their uses; Terrence Burke, Jr., et al., 514/450; 530/321, 328; 549/351; 562/564, 577 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

172. 5,157,024, Oct. 20, 1992, Method of enhancing the activity of phagocytes including macrophages, modulating the cellular or humoral immune response, and reducing the adverse effects of stress in warm blooded animals; Paul Gordon, 514/23, 25, 885, 889, 921; 536/17.4, 17.6, 17.9, 120 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

173. 5,147,563, Sep. 15, 1992, Sewage sludge treatment with gas injection; Charles A. Long, Jr., et al., 210/758, 760, 764 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

174. 5,112,869, May 12, 1992, Substituted 1-phenylnaphthalenes; Kyoichi A. Watanabe, et al., 514/641, 700, 717, 721, 732, 841, 842, 843, 883, 908; 564/270; 568/441, 632, 633, 734, 737, 808 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

175. 5,112,749, May 12, 1992, Vaccines for the malaria circumsporozoite protein; Robert N. Brey, III, et al., 435/172.3, 69.1, 252.3, 320.1, 879; 530/350; 536/23.4, 23.7, 24.1; 935/12, 27, 41, 56, 65, 72 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

176. 5,106,618, Apr. 21, 1992, Method of treating protozoal gastrointestinal disorders by administering hyperimmune milk product; Lee R. Beck, et al., 424/157.1, 163.1, 203.1, 535; 514/2, 8, 12, 21; 530/389.1, 389.5, 832 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

177. 5,091,311, Feb. 25, 1992, The production of KSB-1939 macrolides using STR eptomyces hygroscopicus; Hideki Katoh, et al., 435/119; 514/450 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

178. 5,089,479, Feb. 18, 1992, Adhesion of Mycoplasma pneumoniae and Mycoplasma hominus to sulfatide; Howard C. Krivan, et al., 514/25; 435/101, 103, 176, 177, 182, 800, 870; 514/54, 59; 536/4.1, 112 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

179. 5,087,453, Feb. 11, 1992, Method for the treatment of bacterial caused weight loss and/or hypoglycemia; Gideon Strassmann, 424/450, 85.1; 514/2; 530/399 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

180. 5,041,385, Aug. 20, 1991, Vector expressing fusion proteins and particles; Alan J. Kingsman, et al., 435/320.1; 424/192.1, 210.1; 435/69.3, 69.7, 91.41, 170, 171, 172.1, 172.3, 235.1, 252.3, 254.21;

436/543; 536/23.4, 23.7; 935/9, 12, 22, 28, 47, 59, 60, 69 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

181. 5,041,379, Aug. 20, 1991, Heliothis expression systems; Malcolm J. Fraser, et al., 435/235.1, 69.1, 70.1, 172.3, 320.1; 536/23.2, 23.6, 23.72; 935/3, 6, 9, 22, 33, 34, 47, 48, 59, 60, 61, 66, 70 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

182. 5,030,200, Jul. 9, 1991, Method for eradicating infectious biological contaminants in body tissues; Millard M. Judy, et al., 604/5; 424/529 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

183. 5,019,384, May 28, 1991, Immunonodulating compositions and their use; Malcolm L. Gefter, et al., 424/184.1, 185.1, 186.1, 190.1, 204.1, 234.1, 265.1, 272.1 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

184. 5,008,373, Apr. 16, 1991, Fusion proteins and particles; Alan J. Kingsman, et al., 530/350; 435/69.7, 170, 171, 172.3, 233, 252.3, 254.2, 254.21, 320.1; 530/351, 412; 536/23.4; 935/10, 12, 22, 59, 66 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

185. 4,981,874, Jan. 1, 1991, Medicaments; Victoria S. Latter, et al., 514/682 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

186. 4,980,473, Dec. 25, 1990, Chemical probes for left-handed DNA and chiral metal complexes as Z-specific anti-tumor agents; Jacqueline K. Barton, 546/10; 987/5 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

187. 4,963,354, Oct. 16, 1990, Use of tumor necrosis factor (TNF) as an adjuvant; H. Michael Shepard, et al., 424/85.1, 85.4; 514/2, 8, 12, 21, 885 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

188. 4,946,849, Aug. 7, 1990, Method for the treatment of malaria; Michael T. Makler, 514/313 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

189. 4,939,166, Jul. 3, 1990, Antibiotic KSB-1939 compounds as well as pesticidal agents containing same; Hideki Katoh, et al., 514/450; 549/264 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

190. 4,939,088, Jul. 3, 1990, Sustained production of recombinant gamma interferon using an Epstein-Barr virus replicon; Janet M. Young, et al., 435/69.51; 424/85.5; 435/320.1, 364 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

191. 4,925,831, May 15, 1990, Aminoalkyl naphthalenediols as host resistance enhancers against viral infection; Philippe L. Durette, 514/49, 42, 450, 459, 472, 552, 655 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

192. 4,923,852, May 8, 1990, Aminoalkyl naphthalenediols as host resistance enhancers against viral infections; Philippe L. Durette, 514/49, 42, 450, 459, 472, 552, 652 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

193. 4,906,564, Mar. 6, 1990, Antigenic determinants recognized by antibodies obtained using a pathogenic agent or a derivative thereof that presents a restricted set of antigens; Jeffery A. Lyon, et al., 435/7.22, 5, 29; 530/350, 388.6, 412, 413 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

194. 4,902,431, Feb. 20, 1990, Method for treating wastewater sludge; John P. Nicholson, et al., 405/128; 71/13; 210/764, 916 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

195. 4,900,722, Feb. 13, 1990, Methods and compositions for prophylactic and therapeutic treatment of infections; David L. Williams, et al., 514/54, 61; 536/117, 123.12, 124 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

196. 4,894,392, Jan. 16, 1990, Aminoalkyl naphthalenediols as host resistance enhancers; Philippe L. Durette, et al., 514/459, 471, 472,

655; 549/415, 424, 425, 472, 480, 492; 564/387 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

197. 4,888,170, Dec. 19, 1989, Vaccines obtained from antigenic gene products of recombinant genes; Roy Curtiss, III, 424/200.1, 244.1, 258.1; 435/252.3, 252.8 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

198. 4,886,743, Dec. 12, 1989, Diagnostic reagents based on unique sequences within the variable region of the T cell receptor and uses thereof; Leroy E. Hood, et al., 435/5, 6, 7.22, 7.23, 7.24, 29, 188, 974; 436/52, 63, 506, 508, 509, 536, 548, 813; 530/326, 387.9, 388.22, 388.75, 388.9, 389.1, 389.6, 389.8, 391.3; 536/24.3; 935/11, 12, 78, 104 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

199. 4,878,891, Nov. 7, 1989, Method for eradicating infectious biological contaminants in body tissues; Millard M. Judy, et al., 604/5; 128/898; 424/529, 530, 531, 561 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

200. 4,870,023, Sep. 26, 1989, Recombinant baculovirus occlusion bodies in vaccines and biological insecticides; Malcolm J. Fraser, et al., 435/235.1, 69.3, 69.7, 172.3, 243, 320.1; 530/350, 820, 826; 536/23.1, 23.4; 930/10, 220; 935/32, 57, 70 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

201. 4,845,197, Jul. 4, 1989, Monoclonal antibodies and methods for fungal pathogen detection; Frank P. Petersen, et al., 530/388.5; 435/7.31, 188, 341, 948, 975; 436/518; 530/391.3, 864; 935/100, 104 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

202. 4,835,177, May 30, 1989, Aminoalkyl naphthalenediols as host resistance enhancers against viral infection; Philipe L. Durette, 514/459, 472, 649, 650, 653 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

203. 4,820,692, Apr. 11, 1989, Methylthioribose analogs, their preparation and use as medicinal agents and biocides; Michael K. Riscoe, et al., 514/23; 435/113; 536/1.11, 18.4, 120, 122 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

204. 4,793,927, Dec. 27, 1988, Method of treating sewage; Peter P. Meehan, et al., 405/128; 71/12, 901; 210/764 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

205. 4,791,135, Dec. 13, 1988, Novel antimalarial dihydroartemisinin derivatives; Ai J. Lin, et al., 514/450; 549/348 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

206. 4,781,842, Nov. 1, 1988, Method of treating wastewater sludge; John P. Nicholson, 405/128; 71/13; 210/764, 916 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

207. 4,772,588, Sep. 20, 1988, Treatment of parasitic diseases with calf thymus extract; Giovanna Scioppacassi, 514/21; 424/580; 514/2, 8; 530/397, 399 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

208. 4,772,466, Sep. 20, 1988, Vaccines comprising polyoxypropylene-polyoxyethylene block polymer based adjuvants; Anthony C. Allison, et al., 424/209.1, 207.1, 279.1, 280.1, 283.1 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

209. 4,761,402, Aug. 2, 1988, Methods and compositions for prophylactic and therapeutic treatment of infections; David L. Williams, et al., 514/54, 25, 61; 536/117, 123.12, 124 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

210. 4,746,612, May 24, 1988, Aotus interspecies hybridomas and monoclonal receptors produced thereby; Harold A. Stanley, et al., 530/388.6; 435/70.21, 172.2, 342; 530/350; 935/96, 100, 102, 103 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

211. 4,744,984, May 17, 1988, Antiviral immunotherapeutic agent and preparation thereof; William L. Ragland, 424/282.1, 195.1, 283.1; 514/885, 937, 938 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

212. 4,721,669, Jan. 26, 1988, Chemical probes for left-handed DNA and chiral metal complexes as Z-specific anti-tumor agents; Jacqueline K. Barton, 435/6; 204/157.72; 424/617; 536/25.4; 546/88; 935/78; 987/5 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

213. 4,720,386, Jan. 19, 1988, Vaccine and method for immunotherapy of neoplastic disease; Duncan L. McCollester, 424/277.1 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

214. 4,714,606, Dec. 22, 1987, Method of staining and identifying cells and compositions thereof; Lawrence Kass, 435/40.51, 29, 34, 39; 534/611 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

215. 4,711,955, Dec. 8, 1987, Modified nucleotides and methods of preparing and using same; David C. Ward, et al., 536/25.32, 25.6, 26.6 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

216. 4,692,412, Sep. 8, 1987, Method of preparing an autogenous vaccine; Virginia W. Livingston, et al., 435/252.1; 424/234.1 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

217. H 271, May 5, 1987, Treatment of malaria with esters of cephalotaxine; June M. Whaun, 514/214 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

218. 4,574,058, Mar. 4, 1986, Antigen derivatives and processes for their preparation; Gerhard Baschang, et al., 536/17.2; 260/998.2; 530/322, 807; 536/17.3 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

219. 4,532,122, Jul. 30, 1985, Anti-trypanosomal activity of platinum co-ordination compounds; Michael S. Wysor, et al., 424/649; 514/491, 922 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

220. 4,510,144, Apr. 9, 1985, Methods of imparting immunomodulating activity with dihydrothiazolo purine derivatives; John W. Hadden, et al., 514/257, 267 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

221. 4,446,128, May 1, 1984, Antigen derivatives and processes for their preparation; Gerhard Baschang, et al., 424/194.1, 279.1; 514/19; 530/806; 536/53; 930/DIG.500 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

222. 4,397,844, Aug. 9, 1983, Antigen derivatives and processes for their preparation; Gerhard Baschang, et al., 514/8; 530/806, 807; 536/53; 930/DIG.500 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

223. 4,387,226, Jun. 7, 1983, Purine-dihydrothiazoles; John W. Hadden, et al., 544/247; 530/351; 544/251 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

224. 4,375,542, Mar. 1, 1983, Kijanimicin antibiotics and derivatives thereof; Jay A. Waitz, et al., 536/7.1; 435/76; 514/27, 28, 29 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

225. 4,235,995, Nov. 25, 1980, 3-Nitropyrazole derivatives; Reuben G. Jones, et al., 548/365.7; 546/275.4; 548/194, 364.7 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

226. 4,145,554, Mar. 20, 1979, 3-Nitropyrazole derivatives; Reuben G. Jones, et al., 548/365.1, 364.7, 365.7, 371.7, 372.1 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

227. 4,066,776, Jan. 3, 1978, Anti-bacterial compositions containing certain 3-nitropyrazoles; Reuben G. Jones, et al., 514/363, 339, 370, 407; 546/268.7, 275.4; 548/137, 197, 364.7, 365.7, 371.7, 372.5 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

228. 3,958,025, May 18, 1976, Abscisic acid tablets and process; Virginia W-C Livingston, 514/557; 435/253.1 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

3.2-fold (14 days after the tumor inoculation), whereas no change in the number of tumor-infiltrating lymphocytes was demonstrated in mice treated with Z-100 i.p. or i.v. as compared to controls. When BALB/c mice were inoculated s.c. with a mixture of Meth-A tumor cells (1 x 10(6) cells) and lymphocytes (2 x 10(5) cells) derived from Z-100-treated tumor tissues in a Winn's neutralization test, decreased growth of solid tumors was demonstrated as compared with that of control mice inoculated with tumor cells alone. However, no such inhibition of tumor growth was observed in mice inoculated with a mixture of the tumor cells and lymphocytes obtained from tumor tissues of control mice at the same effector to target cell ratio.(ABSTRACT TRUNCATED AT 250 WORDS)

CT Check Tags: Animal
***Adjuvants, Immunologic: TU, therapeutic use**
*Antineoplastic Agents: PD, pharmacology
Drug Screening Assays, Antitumor
Injections
Interleukin-3: BI, biosynthesis
Lipids: IP, isolation & purification
*Lipids: PD, pharmacology
Lymphocytes: DE, drug effects
Lymphocytes: IM, immunology
Mannans: IP, isolation & purification
*Mannans: PD, pharmacology
Mice
Mice, Inbred BALB C
***Mycobacterium tuberculosis**: CH, chemistry
Sarcoma, Experimental: IM, immunology
*Sarcoma, Experimental: TH, therapy

CN 0 (Adjuvants, Immunologic); 0 (Antineoplastic Agents); 0 (Interleukin-3); 0 (Lipids); 0 (Mannans); 0 (SSM)

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AB Sarcoidosis and Crohn's disease may be due to a mycobacterium. PCR characterizes Tropheryma whippelii, the bacillary agent of Whipple's disease. Seven years or more after their introduction on the market, the fluoroquinolines are loosing activity against enterobacteriaceae, Salmonella, Campylobacter and even **E. coli**, due to the abuse of antibacterial agents by the alimentary industry. Intracellular kinetics allow prediction about the selective activity of macrolides and quinolones on intracellular pathogens. New data on Helicobacter pylori. Extended spectrum of the new macrolides to **parasites** and rickettsiae. How to **treat P. falciparum** malaria in pregnant women? Victories of qinghaosu derivatives and defeats of norfloxacin against **P. falciparum**. How to **treat** meningitis due to penicillin-cephalosporin-resistant pneumococci? Does chlorhexidin protect neonates against serious infections due to group B-streptococci? Severe Hib infections in the adult.

Streptococcus sanguis or better Streptococcus sanguinis?
CT EMTAGS: **infection** (0310); **therapy** (0160); mammal (0738); **human** (0888); short survey (0002)
Medical Descriptors:
*infection: DT, drug therapy
*crohn disease: DT, drug therapy
*malaria: DT, drug therapy
human
short survey
*sarcoidosis: DT, drug therapy
Drug Descriptors:
*quinoline derived antiinfective agent: DT, drug therapy
*ciprofloxacin: DT, drug therapy
*macrolide: DT, drug therapy
*cephalosporin: DT, drug therapy
*chlorhexidine: DT, drug therapy
proguanil: DT, drug therapy
norfloxacin: DT, drug therapy
pyrimethamine: DT, drug therapy
vancomycin: DT, drug therapy
sulfadoxine: DT, drug therapy
rifampicin: DT, drug therapy
chloroquine: DT, drug therapy
fosfomycin: DT, drug therapy
clarithromycin: DT, drug therapy
ceftriaxone: DT, drug therapy
dirithromycin: DT, drug therapy
roxithromycin: DT, drug therapy
erythromycin: DT, drug therapy
azithromycin: DT, drug therapy
fleroxacin: DT, drug therapy
mefloquine: DT, drug therapy
pefloxacin: DT, drug therapy
artemether: DT, drug therapy
omeprazole: DT, drug therapy
quinine: DT, drug therapy
tetracycline: DT, drug therapy
RN 85721-33-1; 11111-12-9; 55-56-1; 3697-42-5; 500-92-5; 637-32-1; 70458-96-7; 58-14-0; 1404-90-6; 2447-57-6; 13292-46-1; 50-63-5; 54-05-7; 132-73-0; 3545-67-3; 23155-02-4; 81103-11-9; 73384-59-5; 74578-69-1; 62013-04-1; 80214-83-1; 114-07-8; 70536-18-4; 83905-01-5; 79660-72-3; 51773-92-3; 53230-10-7; 70458-92-3; 71963-77-4; 73590-58-6; 130-89-2; 130-95-0; 549-48-4; 7549-43-1; 60-54-8; 64-75-5
CN Quinodis

L94 ANSWER 51 OF 108 EMBASE COPYRIGHT 1998 ELSEVIER SCI. B.V.
AN 93093053 EMBASE
TI The development and validation of a simple antigen detection ELISA for **Plasmodium falciparum** malaria.
AU Taylor D.W.; Voller A.
CS Department of Biology, Georgetown University, 37th and O Streets, Washington, DC 20057-1028, United States
SO TRANS. R. SOC. TROP. MED. HYG., (1993) 87/1 (29-31).
ISSN: 0035-9203 CODEN: TRSTAZ
CY United Kingdom
DT Journal
FS 004 Microbiology
017 Public Health, Social Medicine and Epidemiology
LA English
SL English
AB A double-antibody sandwich enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA) is described for the detection of **Plasmodium falciparum** antigen. The test is based on an immunoglobulin

(Ig) M capture monoclonal antibody on the solid phase and an IgG monoclonal antibody conjugated to peroxidase. The simple test takes about 2.5 h to complete and, because it uses whole blood with no prior **treatment**, it is possible to process batches of 50-100 samples simultaneously. The test is specific to **P. falciparum** and has a sensitivity close to that usually achieved with Giemsa-stained blood films. The reagents employed are stable at refrigerator temperatures for over 6 months, and as the test is compatible with human **immunodeficiency** virus and hepatitis B surface antigen ELISAs it could be suitable for blood transfusion screening.

CT EMTAGS: **immunological procedures** (0102); **invertebrate** (0723); protozoon (0751); infection (0310); diagnosis (0140); methodology (0130); mammal (0738); **human** (0888); human tissue, cells or cell components (0111); priority journal (0007); article (0060); enzyme (0990)
Medical Descriptors:
*antigen detection
***plasmodium falciparum**
*malaria: DI, diagnosis
enzyme linked immunosorbent assay
diagnostic accuracy
diagnostic procedure
screening
methodology
human
human tissue
priority journal
article
Drug Descriptors:
***parasite antigen**
immunoglobulin m: EC, endogenous compound
monoclonal antibody
peroxidase
antibody conjugate

RN 9007-85-6; 9003-99-0

L94 ANSWER 52 OF 108 AIDSLINE
AN 1993:17184 AIDSLINE
DN MED-93365402
TI Quinolones in intracellular infections.
AU Pech`ere J C
CS Departement de Genetique et Microbiologie, Centre Medical Universitaire, Geneva, Switzerland.
SO DRUGS, (1993). Vol. 45, Suppl. 3, pp. 29-36.
Journal code: EC2. ISSN: 0012-6667.
CY New Zealand
DT Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
General Review; (REVIEW)
(REVIEW, ACADEMIC)
FS MED; Priority Journals
LA English
OS MEDLINE 93365402
EM 199312
AB Intracellular **parasites** are those which spend most of their lives within host cells. The fluoroquinolones demonstrate favourable intracellular pharmacokinetics for the treatment of intracellular infections; these agents diffuse and accumulate in the phagocytes, mainly in the cytosol, and do not associate with cellular organelles. The fluoroquinolones are generally active against Salmonella spp. in vitro, and have been used successfully in the treatment of typhoid fever, Salmonella bacteraemia in patients with AIDS, and chronic enteric carriage. Fluoroquinolone monotherapy has also been found satisfactory in the treatment of tularaemia and

Mediterranean spotted fever. Quinolones, alone or in combination with other agents, have also shown promise in animal models of legionellosis and in limited clinical studies. Quinolones, particularly ciprofloxacin and ofloxacin, have notable antimycobacterial activity. Both agents have been used in combination with other antimycobacterial drugs in the treatment of infections caused by **Mycobacterium tuberculosis**, M. avium-intracellulare complex, rapidly growing mycobacteria and M. leprae, and deserve consideration as part of a multi-drug regimen in otherwise untreatable mycobacterial infections. Clinical data regarding fluoroquinolone monotherapy in brucellosis indicate unacceptable failure rates which preclude the use of these agents in this indication. The quinolones have some efficacy in genital chlamydial infections, but may have limitations in this indication also. In conclusion, as a result of the in vitro activity of the quinolones and their favourable pharmacokinetics, these agents are now an important part of the armamentarium against intracellular infections.

CT Check Tags: Animal; Human
Anti-Infective Agents, Fluoroquinolone: PK, pharmacokinetics
***Anti-Infective Agents, Fluoroquinolone: TU, therapeutic use**
Antibiotics: TU, therapeutic use
*Bacterial Infections: DT, drug therapy
Bacterial Infections: EP, epidemiology
Bacterial Infections: PP, physiopathology
Microbial Sensitivity Tests

CN 0 (Anti-Infective Agents, Fluoroquinolone); 0 (Antibiotics)

L94 ANSWER 53 OF 108 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 1998 ACS
AN 1993:94336 HCAPLUS
DN 118:94336
TI Treating infectious encephalitis with neuronal amino acid receptor-blocking agents
IN Bernton, Edward W.; Tortella, Frank C.
PA United States Dept. of the Army, USA
SO PCT Int. Appl., 34 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
PI WO 9221340 A1 921210
DS W: AT, AU, BB, BG, BR, CA, CH, DE, DK, ES, FI, GB, HU, JP, KP, KR, LK, LU, MG, MW, NL, NO, PL, RO, RU, SD, SE
RW: AT, BE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CH, CI, CM, DE, DK, ES, FR, GA, GB, GR, IT, LU, MC, ML, MR, NL, SE, SN, TD, TG
AI WO 92-US4454 920527
PRAI US 91-710602 910605
DT Patent
LA English
IC ICM A61K031-44
ICS A61K031-215
CC 1-11 (Pharmacology)
AB Infectious and parainfectious encephalitis and encephalopathy from diverse causes, are treated with agents which block the neuronal excitatory amino acid receptor, specifically the N-methylaspartate binding receptor, or with other drugs which block amino acid excitotoxicity by inhibiting release of endogeneous excitatory amino acids. The drugs of choice are MK-801, dextromethorphan, carbetapentane, 7-chlorokynurenic acid, caramiphen, etc. The in-vitro degrdn. and lysis of fetal rat neurons by Mycoplasma fermentans was inhibited by pretreatment with MK-801.
ST encephalitis drug amino acid receptor antagonist
IT Acquired immune deficiency syndrome
Malaria
Reye's syndrome
Sepsis and Septicemia
(central nervous system dysfunction in, treatment of, with

neuronal excitatory amino acid receptor-blocking agents)
IT **Escherichia coli**
Haemophilus influenzae
Mycoplasma fermentans
Plasmodium **falciparum**
Streptococcus
Trypanosoma
(encephalitis by, **treatment** of, with neuronal excitatory amino acid receptor-blocking agents)
IT Encephalitis
(infectious and parainfectious, treatment of, by neuronal excitatory amino acid receptor-blocking agents)
IT Virus, animal
(Epstein-Barr, encephalitis by, treatment of, with neuronal excitatory amino acid receptor-blocking agents)
IT Virus, animal
(Japanese encephalitis, B, encephalitis by, treatment of, with neuronal excitatory amino acid receptor-blocking agents)
IT Virus, animal
(St. Louis encephalitis, encephalitis by, treatment of, with neuronal excitatory amino acid receptor-blocking agents)
IT Virus, animal
(Venezuelan equine encephalomyelitis, encephalitis by, treatment of, with neuronal excitatory amino acid receptor-blocking agents)
IT Virus, animal
(arbo-, encephalitis by, treatment of, with neuronal excitatory amino acid receptor-blocking agents)
IT Virus, animal
(cytomegalo-, encephalitis by, treatment of, with neuronal excitatory amino acid receptor-blocking agents)
IT Virus, animal
(entero-, encephalitis by, treatment of, with neuronal excitatory amino acid receptor-blocking agents)
IT Virus, animal
(herpes simplex 1, encephalitis by, treatment of, with neuronal excitatory amino acid receptor-blocking agents)
IT Neurotransmitter antagonists
(methyl-D-aspartate, infectious and parainfectious encephalitis treatment by)
IT Virus, animal
(rubella, encephalitis by, treatment of, with neuronal excitatory amino acid receptor-blocking agents)
IT Virus, animal
(smallpox, encephalitis by, treatment of, with neuronal excitatory amino acid receptor-blocking agents)
IT Virus, animal
(vaccinia, encephalitis by, treatment of, with neuronal excitatory amino acid receptor-blocking agents)
IT Virus, animal
(varicella-zoster, encephalitis by, treatment of, with neuronal excitatory amino acid receptor-blocking agents)
IT Opioids
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(.kappa.-, antagonists of, neuronal protective, infectious and parainfectious encephalitis treatment by)
IT 77-22-5, Caramiphen 77-23-6 97-39-2 125-71-3, Dextromethorphan 18000-24-3 77086-22-7, MK-801 115787-68-3, CI-972
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(infectious and parainfectious encephalitis treatment by)

L94 ANSWER 54 OF 108 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 1998 ACS
AN 1993:11763 HCAPLUS
DN 118:11763
TI Liposomes coated with C-reactive proteins for treatment of infection

by intracellular **parasites**
IN Gelfand, Jeffrey A.; Callahan, Michael V.; Yamada, Yoshinori
PA New England Medical Center Hospitals, Inc., USA
SO PCT Int. Appl., 20 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
PI WO 9218128 A1 921029
DS W: CA, JP
RW: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LU, MC, NL, SE
AI WO 92-US3166 920416
PRAI US 91-689709 910419
DT Patent
LA English
IC ICM A61K031-47
CC 63-6 (Pharmaceuticals)
AB Liposomes contg. a drug directed against intercellular **parasites** are coated with C-reactive proteins to efficiently target the drug to monocytes/macrophages. Liposomes manufd. with phosphatidylcholines and coated with C-reactive protein were equilibrated with hyperosmolar phosphate-buffered saline contg. amphotericin B (I) and sonicated to encapsulate I. Macrophage uptakes and anti-infective effects of the liposomes were studied.
ST C reactive protein coating liposome target; amphotericin liposome C reactive protein coating; antiinfective liposome C reactive protein coating
IT Chlamydia
Leishmania tropica major
Mycobacterium intracellulare
Mycobacterium tuberculosis
(infection with, treatment of, with C-reactive protein-bound liposomes contg. drugs)
IT **Parasite**
(intracellular, infection with, treatment of, C-reactive protein-bound liposomes contg. drugs for)
IT Bactericides, Disinfectants, and Antiseptics
Fungicides and Fungistats
Virucides and Virustats
(liposomes contg., C-reactive protein-bound)
IT Phosphatidylcholines, biological studies
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(liposomes manuf. with, C-reactive protein coating in, for targeting monocyte/macrophages infected with intracellular **parasites**)
IT Proteins, specific or class
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(C-reactive, anti-infective agent-contg. liposomes coating with, for targeting monocyte/macrophages)
IT Virus, animal
(**human immunodeficiency** 1, infection with, **treatment** of, with C-reactive protein-bound liposomes contg. drugs)
IT Pharmaceutical dosage forms
(liposomes, C-reactive protein-bound, for targeting monocyte/macrophages infected with intracellular **parasites**)
IT 107-73-3, Phosphorylcholine
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(liposomes manuf. with, C-reactive protein coating in, for targeting monocyte/macrophages infected with intracellular **parasites**)
IT 1397-89-3, Amphotericin B
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(C-reactive protein-bound liposomes contg., for treatment of intracellular infections)

L94 ANSWER 55 OF 108 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 1998 ACS
AN 1993:87601 HCAPLUS
DN 118:87601
TI Peptide epitopes of HIV gp120 conjugated to carriers as preventive vaccines for HIV
IN Rubinstein, Arye; Bloom, Barry R.; Devash, Yair; Cryz, Stanley
PA Schweiz. Serum- and Impfinstitut Bern, Switz.; Yeshiva University
SO PCT Int. Appl., 64 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
PI WO 9217590 A1 921015
DS W: AU, CA, JP
RW: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LU, MC, NL, SE
AI WO 92-EP735 920402
PRAI US 91-681624 910402
US 92-837781 920214
DT Patent
LA English
IC ICM C12N015-49
ICS A61K039-21; G01N033-569
CC 63-3 (Pharmaceuticals)
AB The title gp120 epitope-carrier conjugates for use as HIV vaccines are claimed. After vaccination with the conjugates, antibody-contg. fluid is extd. from individuals and assessed in an antigen-limited ELISA which contains a thimerosal-contg. diluent and selects for high affinity/avidity neutralizing and/or protective HIV-specific antibodies. The conjugates which have induced the prodn. of such antibodies are useful in the **treatment** and transmission prevention of **HIV**. Conjugates of purified protein deriv. of tuberculin from **Mycobacterium tuberculosis** with gp120 epitopes were prepd. and administered to 5 **humans**. After a 3rd immunization, one volunteer had a high titer of high affinity/high avidity HIV-specific antibodies. Upon exposure to the HIV epitope, the lymphocytes of this individual responded in vitro by proliferation and secretion of interleukin-2.
ST HIV vaccine gp120 epitope carrier conjugate
IT Mycobacterium BCG
(conjugates, with HIV gp120 epitopes, prepn. and use of, as HIV vaccine)
IT Hemocyanins
RL: PREP (Preparation)
(keyhole limpet, conjugates, with HIV gp120 epitopes, prepn. and use as HIV vaccine of)
IT Vaccines
(to HIV, gp120 epitope-immunogenic carrier conjugates as, prepn. of)
IT Tuberculins
RL: PREP (Preparation)
(PPD (purified protein derivs.), conjugates, with HIV gp120 epitopes, prepn. and use as HIV vaccine of)
IT Immunostimulants
(adjuvants, Freund's, adjuvant, for HIV gp120 epitope-immunogenic carrier conjugate, HIV vaccine in relation to)
IT Immunostimulants
(adjuvants, ISCOMs, adjuvant, for HIV gp120 epitope-immunogenic carrier conjugate, HIV vaccine in relation to)
IT Immunostimulants
(adjuvants, Ribi, adjuvant, for HIV gp120 epitope-immunogenic carrier conjugate, HIV vaccine in relation to)
IT Polyesters, biological studies
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(dilactone-based, HIV gp120 epitope-immunogenic carrier conjugate microencapsulation with, HIV vaccine in relation to)
IT Toxoids
RL: PREP (Preparation)

(diphtheria, conjugates, with HIV gp120 epitopes, prepn. and use as HIV vaccine of)
IT Toxins
RL: PREP (Preparation)
(exo-, A, of Pseudomonas aeruginosa, conjugates, with HIV gp120 epitopes, prepn. and use as HIV vaccine of)
IT Sialoglycoproteins
RL: PREP (Preparation)
(gp120env, epitopes of, of HIV, conjugates with immunogenic carriers of, prepn. and use as HIV vaccines of)
IT Antigens
RL: PREP (Preparation)
(hepatitis B core, conjugates, with HIV gp120 epitopes, prepn. and use as HIV vaccine of)
IT Virus, animal
(**human** immunodeficiency, vaccines for, gp120 epitope-immunogenic carrier conjugates as, prepn. of)
IT Glycophospholipids
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(lipid A, monophosphates, adjuvant, for HIV gp120 epitope-immunogenic carrier conjugate, HIV vaccine in relation to)
IT Encapsulation
(micro-, of HIV gp120 epitope-immunogenic carrier conjugate, HIV vaccine in relation to)
IT Toxoids
RL: PREP (Preparation)
(tetanus, conjugates, with HIV gp120 epitopes, prepn. and use as HIV vaccine of)
IT Organelle
(virosome, adjuvant, for HIV gp120 epitope-immunogenic carrier conjugate, HIV vaccine in relation to)
IT 7784-30-7 21645-51-2, Aluminum hydroxide (Al(OH)3), biological studies
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(adjuvant for HIV gp120 epitope-immunogenic carrier conjugates, HIV vaccine in relation to)
IT 1344-28-1, Alumina, biological studies
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(adjuvant, for HIV gp120 epitope-immunogenic carrier conjugate, HIV vaccine in relation to)
IT 54-64-8, Thimerosal
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(in assay for anti-HIV antibodies, selection of vaccine in relation to)
IT 128554-25-6DP, conjugate with immunogenic carrier 128554-26-7DP, conjugate with immunogenic carrier 128554-28-9DP, conjugate with immunogenic carrier 128554-29-0DP, conjugate with immunogenic carrier 128554-31-4DP, conjugate with immunogenic carrier 128554-34-7DP, conjugate with immunogenic carrier 128554-35-8DP, conjugate with immunogenic carrier 128554-38-1DP, conjugate with immunogenic carrier 130036-94-1DP, conjugate with immunogenic carrier 131474-06-1DP, conjugate with immunogenic carrier 145785-52-0DP, conjugate with immunogenic carrier 145785-53-1DP, conjugate with immunogenic carrier 145785-54-2DP, conjugate with immunogenic carrier
RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)
(prepn. and use of, as HIV vaccine)

L94 ANSWER 56 OF 108 WPIDS COPYRIGHT 1998 DERWENT INFORMATION LTD
AN 92-041352 [05] WPIDS
CR 92-041346 [05]
DNC C92-018097
TI Pure transfer factor with activity greater than 5,000 units per

AU-214 - used to treat viral, bacterial and protozoal infections e.g. HIV, herpes and candida.
DC B04 C06 D16
IN KIRKPATRICK, C H; ROZZO, S J; KIRKPATRIC, C H
PA (NAJE-N) NAT JEWISH CENT IMMUNOLOGY & RESPIRATORY; (NAJE-N) NAT JEWISH CENT IMN; (NAJE-N) NAT JEWISH CENT IMM
CYC 33
PI WO 9200093 A 920109 (9205)*
RW: AT BE CH DE DK ES FR GB IT LU NL OA SE
W: AT AU BB BG BR CA CH DE DK ES FI GB HU JP KP KR LK LU MC MG MW NL NO RO SD SE SU
AU 9181957 A 920227 (9218)
JP 05508847 W 931209 (9403) 21 pp C07K015-06
AU 657915 B 950330 (9521) C07K015-06
EP 537280 B1 970917 (9742) EN 40 pp A61K038-00
R: AT BE CH DE DK ES FR GB GR IT LI LU NL SE
DE 69127694 E 971023 (9748) A61K038-00
ADT JP 05508847 W JP 91-512313 910702, WO 91-US4779 910702; AU 657915 B AU 91-81957 910702; EP 537280 B1 EP 91-913547 910702, WO 91-US4779 910702; DE 69127694 E DE 91-627694 910702, EP 91-913547 910702, WO 91-US4779 910702
FDT JP 05508847 W Based on WO 9200093; AU 657915 B Previous Publ. AU 9181957, Based on WO 9200093; EP 537280 B1 Based on WO 9200093; DE 69127694 E Based on EP 537280, Based on WO 9200093
PRAI US 91-718571 910626; US 90-547500 900702
REP 6.Jnl.Ref ; EP 101200; EP 143445; US 3991132; US 4468372; US 4616079
IC A61K037-02; C07K003-00
ICM A61K038-00; C07K015-06
ICS A61K037-02; C07K001-00; C07K003-00; C07K003-18
AB WO 9200093 A UPAB: 950609
A pure transfer factor (TF) with a specific activity of at least 5000 units per absorbance unit at 214nm is claimed.

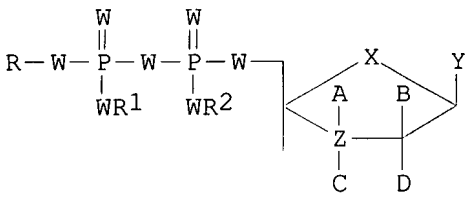
Also claimed are (A) a pure TF with a mol.wt. of 4500-5500 daltons as determined by aminoacid analysis, which migrates as a single peak on reverse phase, which has a specific activity of at least 5000 units per absorbance unit at 214nm; (B) a method of producing pure TF; (C) a method of treating a **human** of animal with an infection caused by a microorganism comprising administering a pure TF specific for the microorganism with a specific activity of at least 5,000 units per absorbance unit at 214nm; and (D) a method of preventing an infection in a **human** or animal by a microorganism comprising administering a pure TF specific for the microorganism with a specific activity of at least 5,000 units per absorbance unit at 214nm.

USE/ADVANTAGE - The pure TF is effective in transferring cell mediated immunity to **humans** or animals. The TFs activate the cell mediated immune system and act very rapidly to prevent or treat infection caused by viruses, e.g. Herpes simplex or HIV, fungi e.g. Candida albicans, bacteria e.g. **Mycobacterium tuberculosis**, **parasites**, e.g. coccidia or protozoa. @(69pp Dwg.No.0/0
FS CPI
FA AB
MC CPI: B04-B04A1; B12-A01; B12-A02C; B12-A04; B12-A06; B12-B04; C04-B04A1; C12-A01; C12-A02C; C12-A04; C12-A06; C12-B04; D05-H13

L94 ANSWER 57 OF 108 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 1998 BIOSIS DUPLICATE 7
AN 92:441619 BIOSIS
DN BR43:74619
TI THE HISTORY OF **MALARIOTHERAPY** FOR NEUROSYPHILIS MODERN PARALLELS.
AU AUSTIN S C; STOLLEY P D; LASKY T
CS DEP. EPIDEMIOL. AND PREVENTIVE MED., UNIV. MD. SCH. MED., 600 REDWOOD

ST., BALTIMORE, MD. 21201.
SO JAMA (J AM MED ASSOC) 268 (4). 1992. 516-519. CODEN: JAMAAP ISSN: 0098-7484
LA English
ST REVIEW HUMAN PUTATIVE SYPHILIS CURE ACQUIRED IMMUNODEFICIENCY SYNDROME DISEASE COMPARISON TREATMENT POTENTIAL ACQUIRED IMMUNODEFICIENCY SYNDROME ACTIVISTS SOCIOPOLITICAL ISSUES RESEARCH STANDARDS DRUG EVALUATION PROCESS MEDICAL ETHICS EUROPE USA
CC General Biology-Philosophy *00502
General Biology-Institutions, Administration and Legislation *00508
Social Biology; Human Ecology 05500
Pathology, General and Miscellaneous-Comparative 12503
Pathology, General and Miscellaneous-Therapy *12512
Nervous System-Pathology *20506
Pharmacology-Clinical Pharmacology 22005
Immunology and Immunochemistry-Immunopathology, Tissue Immunology *34508
Medical and Clinical Microbiology-Bacteriology *36002
Public Health-Public Health Administration and Statistics *37010
Public Health-Health Services and Medical Care *37012
Public Health: Epidemiology-Communicable Diseases *37052
Chemotherapy-Antibacterial Agents *38504
Chemotherapy-Antiviral Agents *38506
Food and Industrial Microbiology-Biodegradation and Biodeterioration *39006
BC Retroviridae-Lentivirinae 02242
Spirochaetaceae 06112
Hominidae 86215

L94 ANSWER 58 OF 108 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 1998 ACS DUPLICATE 8
AN 1991:574631 HCAPLUS
DN 115:174631
TI 5'-Diphosphohexose nucleoside pharmaceutical compositions
IN Schinazi, Raymond F.; Shafer, William M.; Sommadossi, Jean Pierre; Chu, Chung K.
PA University of Georgia Research Foundation, Inc., USA; UAB Research Foundation
SO PCT Int. Appl., 90 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
PI WO 9100867 A1 910124
DS W: CA, JP
RW: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, IT, LU, NL, SE
AI WO 90-US3852 900710
PRAI US 89-377617 890710
DT Patent
LA English
IC ICM C07H019-10
ICS C07H019-20; A61K031-70
CC 1-5 (Pharmacology)
Section cross-reference(s): 33, 63
OS MARPAT 115:174631
GI



I

AB 5'-Diphosphohexose nucleosides I (A, B, C = H, halo, azido; D = H, halo, azido, OH; A and B or C and D can be replaced by a double bond; R = aldohexose, aldohexosamine, N-acetyl aldohexosamine; R1, R2 = H, C1-10 alkyl; W = O, S; X = O, S, CH2; Y = purine, pyrimidine base, Z = C, S, O; if Z = S, O, A and C are not present) are prepd. that have enhanced pharmaceutical or biol. activity or increased intracellular absorption compared to the corresponding parent nucleoside as a function of the 5'-diphosphohexose moiety. Many of these compds. have antiviral, including anti-AIDS virus, activity. Others have antibacterial activity. In one embodiment, a method is described to **treat human immunodeficiency** virus (**HIV**) infection and opportunistic infections concomitantly. 3'-Azido-2',3'-dideoxyuridine-5'-diphospho-N-acetylglucosamine (prepn. described) had a median effective concn. (EC50) of 0.02-0.41 .mu.M against HIV-1 in vitro. The 50% inhibitory concn. (IC50) of this compd. against normal, uninfected **human** peripheral blood mononuclear cells was >100 .mu.M. The compd. also inhibited Staphylococcus aureus.

ST phosphohexose nucleoside antiviral antibacterial; AIDS virus phosphahexose nucleoside

IT Nucleosides, biological studies
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BIOL (Biological study)
(biol. activity of, enhancement of, by derivatizing with diphosphohexose)

IT Anti-infective agents
(diphosphohexose nucleosides)

IT Pharmaceutical dosage forms
(diphosphohexose nucleosides in, as antimicrobials)

IT Macrophage
(nucleoside conversion to antimicrobial diphosphohexose deriv. in)

IT Cryptococcus neoformans
Histoplasma capsulatum
Legionella
Mycobacterium intracellulare
Mycobacterium tuberculosis
Mycoplasma
Pneumocystis carinii pneumoniae
Salmonella
Shigella
Toxoplasma
(opportunistic infection with, **treatment** of, with diphosphohexose nucleosides)

IT Molecular structure-biological activity relationship
(Staphylococcus aureus-inhibiting, of azidodideoxyuridine derivs.)

IT Virus, animal
(cytomegalo-, opportunistic infection with, treatment of, with diphosphohexose nucleosides)

IT Virus, animal
(**human immunodeficiency**, infection with, **treatment** of, with diphosphohexose nucleosides)

IT Virus, animal
(**human immunodeficiency** 1, **inhibition** of, with azidodideoxyuridinediphosphohexoses, in **human** peripheral blood mononuclear cells)

IT Pharmaceutical dosage forms
(liposomes, diphosphohexose nucleosides in, as antimicrobials)

IT Bactericides, Disinfectants, and Antiseptics
Fungicides and Fungistats

(medical, diphosphohexose nucleosides)
IT Leukocyte
(mononuclear, azidodideoxyuridine metab. in)
IT 3056-17-5D, 3'-Deoxy-2',3'-didehydrothymidine, diphosphohexose derivs. 4097-22-7D, 2',3'-Dideoxyadenosine, diphosphohexose derivs. 7481-88-1D, diphosphohexose derivs. 7481-89-2D, 2',3'-Dideoxycytidine, diphosphohexose derivs. 21679-14-1D, 9-.beta.-D-Arabinofuranosyl-2-fluoroadenine, diphosphohexose derivs. 25526-93-6D, 3'-Fluoro-3'-deoxythymidine, diphosphohexose derivs. 28446-21-1D, nucleoside derivs. 30516-87-1D, 3'-Azido-3'-deoxythymidine, diphosphohexose derivs. 41107-56-6D, diphosphohexose derivs. 69123-90-6D, diphosphohexose derivs. 69304-47-8D, diphosphohexose derivs. 69655-05-6D, 2',3'-Dideoxyinosine, diphosphohexose derivs. 77181-69-2D, diphosphohexose derivs. 83546-42-3D, diphosphohexose derivs. 84472-85-5D, 3'-Azido-2',3'-dideoxyuridine, diphosphohexose derivs. 85326-07-4D, diphosphohexose derivs. 85326-07-4D, halo, diphosphohexose derivs. 87190-79-2D, diphosphohexose derivs. 105380-83-4D, diphosphohexose derivs. 115249-95-1D, diphosphohexose derivs. 134680-32-3D, diphosphohexose derivs. 136465-73-1D, diphosphohexose derivs.
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(antimicrobials)
IT 9024-82-2, Inorganic pyrophosphatase 9026-22-6, UDPG-pyrophosphorylase
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(in prepn. of antiviral azidodideoxyuridinediphosphoglucose)
IT 132278-28-5P 132278-29-6P
RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)
(prepn. and anti-**human** immunodeficiency virus activity and toxicity of)
IT 5983-03-9P 14270-73-6P 84472-84-4P 84472-85-5P, 3'-Azido-2',3'-dideoxyuridine 117783-53-6P 136491-33-3P
RL: RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)
(prepn. and reaction of, in prepn. of antimicrobial diphosphohexose deriv.)
IT 136465-75-3P
RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)
(prepn. of, in prepn. of antimicrobial diphosphohexose deriv.)
IT 59-56-3, Glucose-1-phosphate 119388-79-3
RL: RCT (Reactant)
(reaction of, in enzymic prepn. of antiviral deriv.)
IT 951-78-0, 2'-Deoxyuridine 73577-59-0
RL: RCT (Reactant)
(reaction of, in prepn. of antimicrobial diphosphohexose deriv.)
IT 136465-79-7
RL: RCT (Reactant)
(reaction of, in prepn. of antimicrobial diphosphohexose nucleoside deriv.)
IT 136465-76-4
RL: PRP (Properties)
(toxicity of, in cultured **human** peripheral blood mononuclear cells)

L94 ANSWER 59 OF 108 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 1998 ACS
AN 1991:243590 HCAPLUS
DN 114:243590
TI Detection and treatment of infections with immunoconjugates and sterile injectable preparations for targeting infections
IN Goldenberg, Milton David
PA Immunomedics, Inc., USA
SO Eur. Pat. Appl., 20 pp.
CODEN: EPXXDW
PI EP 417927 A1 910320

DS R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE
AI EP 90-309319 900824
PRAI US 89-399566 890824
DT Patent
LA English
IC ICM A61K049-02
ICS A61K047-48; A61K049-00; A61K043-00
CC 8-9 (Radiation Biochemistry)
Section cross-reference(s): 15, 63
AB Diagnostic or therapeutic agent conjugates with (a) an antibody or antibody fragment which binds to an epitope on a pathogen or an antigen derived therefrom, or (b) an immunoreactive composite of chem.-linked antibodies or fragments binding to such epitopes are used in the detection or treatment of infections. A sterile, injectable prepn. for such use is also provided. **Mice** were hyperimmunized with glycoprotein gp160 of the AIDS virus and monoclonal antibodies MAb-160s1 and MAb-160s2 plus others were prepd. by the hybridoma method. The Fab' fragment of MAb-160s1 was prepd. and conjugated with 99mTc or with 131I and Fab' fragment of MAb-160s2. The conjugates were used in SPECT imaging and AIDS therapy, resp.
ST infection immunoconjugate diagnosis therapy; antibody AIDS virus immunoconjugate; pathogen antibody immunoconjugate; imaging AIDS virus antibody conjugate
IT Therapeutics
(agents for, conjugates with antibodies to pathogens, for targeting infection foci)
IT Anti-infective agents
(anti-pathogen antibody conjugates with therapeutic agents as)
IT Antigens
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(antibodies to, of pathogens, conjugates with diagnostic or therapeutic agents, for targeting infection foci)
IT Acholeplasma laidlawii
Babesia bovis
Brucella abortus
Echinococcus granulosus
Elmeria tenella
Escherichia coli
Legionella pneumophila
Leishmania tropica
Mesocestoides corti
Mycobacterium leprae
Mycobacterium tuberculosis
Mycoplasma arginini
Mycoplasma arthritidis
Mycoplasma hyorhinis
Mycoplasma orale
Mycoplasma pneumoniae
Mycoplasma salivarium
Mycoplasma
Neisseria gonorrhoeae
Neisseria meningitidis
Onchocerca volvulus
Plasmodium **falciparum**
Plasmodium vivax
Protozoa
Pseudomonas aeruginosa
Schistosoma japonicum
Schistosoma mansoni
Streptococcus agalactiae
Streptococcus pneumoniae
Streptococcus pyogenes
Taenia hydatigena

Taenia ovis
Taenia saginata
Theileria parva
Toxoplasma gondii
Treponema pallidum
Trichinella spiralis
Trypanosoma brucei
Trypanosoma cruzi
Trypanosoma rangeli
Trypanosoma rhodesiense
(antibody to, conjugates with diagnostic or therapeutic agents, for targeting infection foci)

IT Cytotoxic agents
(conjugates with anti-pathogen antibodies, for targeting infection foci)

IT Lymphokines and Cytokines
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(hematopoietic toxicity prevention by, in formulation contg. therapeutic agent-antibody conjugate)

IT Virus, animal
(**human** serum parvo-like, antibody to, conjugates with diagnostic or therapeutic agents, for targeting infection foci)

IT Anthelmintics
Antimalarials
Protozoacides
Virucides and Virustats
(infection-targeting antibody-therapeutic agent conjugates as)

IT Infection
(targeting of, with antibody conjugates with diagnostic or therapeutic agents)

IT Antiserums
(to pathogen, conjugates with diagnostic or therapeutic agents, for targeting infection foci)

IT Antibodies
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(to pathogen, conjugates with diagnostic or therapeutic agents, for targeting infection foci)

IT Hematopoietic precursor cell
(toxicity to, by therapeutic agent-antibody conjugate, cytokine protection against)

IT Malaria
(treatment of, with anti-malaria antibody-pyrimethamine conjugate)

IT Leprosy
(treatment of, with iodine-131-radioiodinated antibody conjugates)

IT Virus, animal
(DNA-contg., antibody to, conjugates with diagnostic or therapeutic agents, for targeting infection foci)

IT Virus, animal
(Epstein-Barr, antibody to, conjugates with diagnostic or therapeutic agents, for targeting infection foci)

IT Spirochaetales
(Lyme disease, antibody to, conjugates with diagnostic or therapeutic agents, for targeting infection foci)

IT Imaging
(NMR, agents, for magnetic resonance image enhancement, conjugates with anti-pathogen antibodies, for targeting infection foci)

IT Virus, animal
(RNA-contg., antibody to, conjugates with diagnostic or therapeutic agents, for targeting infection foci)

IT Virus, animal
(SV40, antibody to, conjugates with diagnostic or therapeutic

agents, for targeting infection foci)
IT Virus, animal
(Sendai, antibody to, conjugates with diagnostic or therapeutic agents, for targeting infection foci)
IT Virus, animal
(Sindbis, antibody to, conjugates with diagnostic or therapeutic agents, for targeting infection foci)
IT **Immunodeficiency**
(acquired **immune deficiency** syndrome, **treatment** of, with iodine-131-anti-glycoprotein gp160 monoclonal antibody fragment conjugate)
IT Virus, animal
(adeno-, antibody to, conjugates with diagnostic or therapeutic agents, for targeting infection foci)
IT Diagnosis
(agents, conjugates with antibodies to pathogens, for targeting infection foci)
IT Virus, animal
(bluetongue, antibody to, conjugates with diagnostic or therapeutic agents, for targeting infection foci)
IT Radioelements, compounds
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(conjugates, with antibodies to pathogens, for targeting infection foci)
IT Virus, animal
(cytomegalo-, antibody to, conjugates with diagnostic or therapeutic agents, for targeting infection foci)
IT Virus, animal
(dengue, antibody to, conjugates with diagnostic or therapeutic agents, for targeting infection foci)
IT Virus, animal
(feline leukemia, antibody to, conjugates with diagnostic or therapeutic agents, for targeting infection foci)
IT Glycoproteins, specific or class
RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)
(gp160env, monoclonal antibodies to, prepn. of, for prepg. diagnostic imaging and therapeutic conjugates)
IT Virus, animal
(hepatitis B, antibody to, conjugates with diagnostic or therapeutic agents, for targeting infection foci)
IT Virus, animal
(herpes, antibody to, conjugates with diagnostic or therapeutic agents, for targeting infection foci)
IT Virus, animal
(**human** T-cell leukemia, antibody to, conjugates with diagnostic or therapeutic agents, for targeting infection foci)
IT Virus, animal
(**human** immunodeficiency, antibody to, conjugates with diagnostic or therapeutic agents, for targeting infection foci)
IT Virus, animal
(**human** immunodeficiency 1, glycoprotein gp160 of, monoclonal antibodies to, prepn. of, for prepg. diagnostic imaging and therapeutic conjugates)
IT Virus, animal
(**human** wart, antibody to, conjugates with diagnostic or therapeutic agents, for targeting infection foci)
IT Scintigraphy
(immuno-, of AIDS virus-pos. patient, technetium-99m-labeled anti-glycoprotein gp160 antibody Fab' fragment in)
IT Virus, animal
(influenza, antibody to, conjugates with diagnostic or therapeutic agents, for targeting infection foci)
IT Pharmaceutical dosage forms
(injections, of antibody conjugates with diagnostic or

therapeutic agents, for targeting infection foci)
IT Virus, animal
(lymphocytic choriomeningitis, antibody to, conjugates with diagnostic or therapeutic agents, for targeting infection foci)
IT Virus, animal
(measles, antibody to, conjugates with diagnostic or therapeutic agents, for targeting infection foci)
IT Bactericides, Disinfectants, and Antiseptics
(medical, infection-targeting antibody-therapeutic agent conjugates as)
IT Antibodies
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(monoclonal, to pathogen, conjugates with diagnostic or therapeutic agents, for targeting infection foci)
IT Virus, animal
(mumps, antibody to, conjugates with diagnostic or therapeutic agents, for targeting infection foci)
IT Virus, animal
(murine leukemia, antibody to, conjugates with diagnostic or therapeutic agents, for targeting infection foci)
IT Virus, animal
(murine mammary tumor, antibody to, conjugates with diagnostic or therapeutic agents, for targeting infection foci)
IT Microorganism
(pathogenic, antibody to, conjugates with diagnostic or therapeutic agents, for targeting infection foci)
IT Virus, animal
(polio-, antibody to, conjugates with diagnostic or therapeutic agents, for targeting infection foci)
IT Virus, animal
(rabies, antibody to, conjugates with diagnostic or therapeutic agents, for targeting infection foci)
IT Virus, animal
(reo-, antibody to, conjugates with diagnostic or therapeutic agents, for targeting infection foci)
IT Virus, animal
(respiratory syncytial, antibody to, conjugates with diagnostic or therapeutic agents, for targeting infection foci)
IT Virus, animal
(rubella, antibody to, conjugates with diagnostic or therapeutic agents, for targeting infection foci)
IT Tomography
(single-photon-emission, computerized, of AIDS virus-pos. patient, technetium-99m-labeled anti-glycoprotein gp160 antibody Fab' fragment in)
IT Toxins
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(tetanus, antibody to, conjugates with diagnostic or therapeutic agents, for targeting infection foci)
IT Haemophilus influenzae
(type b, antibody to, conjugates with diagnostic or therapeutic agents, for targeting infection foci)
IT Virus, animal
(varicella-zoster, antibody to, conjugates with diagnostic or therapeutic agents, for targeting infection foci)
IT Virus, animal
(vesicular stomatitis, antibody to, conjugates with diagnostic or therapeutic agents, for targeting infection foci)
IT 23288-61-1D, monoclonal antibody fragment conjugates
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(AIDS virus infection foci imaging with)
IT 10043-66-0D, Iodine-131, bivalent monoclonal antibody fragment conjugates
RL: BIOL (Biological study)

(AIDS virus infection foci treatment with)
IT 7440-42-8D, Boron, adducts, anti-pathogen antibody conjugates
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(infection diagnosis or treatment with)
IT 58-14-0D, Pyrimethamine, monoclonal antibody fragments conjugates
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(malaria therapy with)

L94 ANSWER 60 OF 108 MEDLINE
AN 92015631 MEDLINE
DN 92015631
TI From the Centers for Disease Control. Self-induced malaria associated with **malariotherapy** for Lyme disease--Texas.
AU Anonymous
SO JAMA, (1991 Oct 23-30) 266 (16) 2199.
Journal code: KFR. ISSN: 0098-7484.
CY United States
DT Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LA English
FS Abridged Index Medicus Journals; Priority Journals; Cancer Journals
EM 199201
CT Check Tags: Animal; Case Report; Human; Male
***Hyperthermia, Induced: AE, adverse effects**
*Lyme Disease: TH, therapy
*Malaria: ET, etiology
*Plasmodium vivax
Texas

L94 ANSWER 61 OF 108 EMBASE COPYRIGHT 1998 ELSEVIER SCI. B.V.
AN 91338896 EMBASE
TI Self-induced malaria associated with **malariotherapy** for Lyme disease - Texas.
AU Rawlings J.; Perdue J.N.; Perrotta D.; Simpson D.
CS Division of Parasitic Diseases, Malaria Branch, National Center for Infectious Diseases, CDC, Atlanta, GA, United States
SO J. AM. MED. ASSOC., (1991) 266/16 (2199).
ISSN: 0098-7484 CODEN: JAMAAP
CY United States
DT Journal
FS 004 Microbiology
037 Drug Literature Index
LA English
CT EMTAGS: infection (0310); etiology (0135); therapy (0160); North America (0405); invertebrate (0723); protozoon (0751); mammal (0738); human (0888); male (0041); case report (0151); priority journal (0007); note (0063)
Medical Descriptors:
*lyme arthritis: ET, etiology
*lyme arthritis: DT, drug therapy
*malaria: ET, etiology
*malaria: DT, drug therapy
*arthralgia: ET, etiology
united states
plasmodium vivax
human
male
case report
priority journal
note
Drug Descriptors:
*chloroquine: DT, drug therapy
RN 50-63-5; 54-05-7; 132-73-0; 3545-67-3

L94 ANSWER 62 OF 108 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 1998 ACS

AN 1992:34006 HCAPLUS
DN 116:34006
TI Enhancement of monocyte antimycobacterial activity by diethyldithiocarbamate (DTC)
AU Huebner, L.; Ernst, M.; Von Laer, D.; Schwander, S.; Flad, H. D.
CS Dep. Immunol. Cell Biol., Forschungsinst. Borstel, Borstel, D-2061, Germany
SO Int. J. Immunopharmacol. (1991), 13(8), 1067-72
CODEN: IJIMDS; ISSN: 0192-0561
DT Journal
LA English
CC 1-5 (Pharmacology)
AB Diethyldithiocarbamate (DTC) has been recently reported to significantly reduce the incidence of opportunistic infections in HIV-infected patients. The present study addresses the question whether DTC is capable of stimulating antimycobacterial activity of mononuclear phagocytes. The authors found that peripheral blood mononuclear cells (PBMC) of healthy subjects preincubated in vitro with 100-1000 ng/mL of DTC and thereafter infected with **Mycobacterium tuberculosis** H37Rv or M. avium-intracellular complex exhibited an enhanced antimycobacterial activity compared with control-incubated cells as assessed by the detn. of mycobacterial colony-forming units. In subsequent expts. monocytes from healthy volunteers injected with 5 mg/kg body wt. of DTC were tested ex vivo for antimycobacterial activity at various periods of time after injection. Injection of DTC resulted in a significant enhancement of antimycobacterial activity which was most evident 24 h after DTC injection. The authors conclude that DTC stimulates the antimicrobial function of mononuclear phagocytes both in vitro and in vivo. These results may explain the favorable clin. course obsd. in **HIV**-infected patients **treated** with DTC and may serve as a basis for treatment with DTC in patients with drug-resistant atypical mycobacteriosis.
ST diethyldithiocarbamate monocyte Mycobacterium infection AIDS
IT Monocyte
(antimycobacterial activity of, diethyldithiocarbamate enhancement of, of normal and HIV-infected **humans**)
IT Bactericides, Disinfectants, and Antiseptics
(ciethyldithiocarbamate, monocyte antimycobacterial activity enhancement by, of normal and HIV-infected **humans**)
IT Acquired immune deficiency syndrome
(diethyldithiocarbamate enhancement of antimycobacterial activity of monocytes from **humans** with)
IT Mycobacterium avium
Mycobacterium tuberculosis
(infection with, of monocyte, growth inhibition in, diethyldithiocarbamate enhancement of, of normal and HIV-infected **humans**)
IT 147-84-2, biological studies
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(monocyte antimycobacterial activity enhancement by, of normal and HIV-infected **humans**)

L94 ANSWER 63 OF 108 MEDLINE
AN 91375391 MEDLINE
DN 91375391
TI Update: self-induced malaria associated with **malariotherapy** for Lyme disease--Texas.
AU Anonymous
SO MMWR. MORBIDITY AND MORTALITY WEEKLY REPORT, (1991 Oct 4) 40 (39) 665-6.
Journal code: NE8. ISSN: 0149-2195.
CY United States
DT Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)

LA English
FS Priority Journals
EM 199112
AB In December 1990, the Texas Department of Health (TDH) was contacted by a man who had recently moved from the northeastern United States and who was considering **malariotherapy** for Lyme disease (LD). He described a 2-year history of unsuccessful treatment with multiple antibiotics for arthralgias and palpitations, which had been diagnosed as LD.
CT Check Tags: Animal; Case Report; Human; Male
***Hyperthermia, Induced: AE, adverse effects**
*Lyme Disease: TH, therapy
*Malaria: ET, etiology
*Plasmodium vivax
Texas

L94 ANSWER 64 OF 108 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 1998 ACS
AN 1991:677344 HCAPLUS
DN 115:277344
TI Surface expression of malarial antigens in E. coli and S. typhimurium: induction of serum antibody response upon oral vaccination of mice
AU Schorr, Joachim; Knapp, Bernhard; Hundt, Erika; Kuepper, Hans; Amann, Egon
CS Res. Lab., Behringwerke A.-G., Marburg, D-3550, Fed. Rep. Ger.
SO Vaccines 91: Mod. Approaches New Vaccines Incl. Prev. AIDS, [Annu. Meet. Mod. Approaches New Vaccines], 8th (1991), Meeting Date 1990, 387-92. Editor(s): Chanock, Robert M. Publisher: Cold Spring Harbor Lab., Plainview, N. Y.
CODEN: 57HGAV
DT Conference
LA English
CC 15-2 (Immunochemistry)
AB The Escherichia coli OmpA protein can serve as a carrier for the expression of foreign antigens at the surface of gram-neg. bacteria. OmpA vectors were used to express immunogenic segments of the protective Plasmodium **falciparum** blood-stage antigens SERP and HRPII in E. coli and Salmonella typhimurium. Upon induction, the malaria-specific sequences of 189 (HRPII) and 451 (SERP) amino acids, fused into the E. coli OmpA protein, were expressed. Immunofluorescence studies, immunogold-staining expts., and trypsin **treatment** of live **E. coli** cells expressing the HRPII-OmpA and SERP-OmpA fusion proteins demonstrate the surface exposition of these malarial antigens. Oral vaccination of mice with a Salmonella vaccine strain expressing the malarial antigens at its surface resulted in the induction of specific serum IgG antibodies. Thus, the OmpA surface expression system in combination with Salmonella vaccine strains can be used to deliver efficiently large antigens to the mucosal immune system.
ST antigen malaria expression Salmonella Escherichia
IT Vaccines
(antibody response to malaria antigen expression in microorganisms in relation to)
IT Malaria
(antigens in, expression of, in microorganism, antibody response in relation to)
IT Plasmodium **falciparum**
(antigens of, expression of, in microorganism, malaria vaccine and antibody response in relation to)
IT Escherichia coli
Salmonella typhimurium
(malaria antigen expression in, antibody response in relation to)
IT Antibodies
RL: PRP (Properties)

(malaria antigen induction of, antigen expression in microorganisms in relation to)
IT Antigens
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(of malaria, expression of, in microorganism, antibody response in relation to)

L94 ANSWER 65 OF 108 MEDLINE DUPLICATE 9
AN 91080259 MEDLINE
DN 91080259
TI From the Centers for Disease Control. Imported malaria associated with **malariotherapy** of Lyme disease--New Jersey.
AU Anonymous
SO JAMA, (1991 Jan 16) 265 (3) 317-8.
Journal code: KFR. ISSN: 0098-7484.
CY United States
DT Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LA English
FS Abridged Index Medicus Journals; Priority Journals; Cancer Journals
EM 199104
CT Check Tags: Animal; Human
***Hyperthermia, Induced: AE, adverse effects**
*Lyme Disease: TH, therapy
Malaria: EP, epidemiology
*Malaria: ET, etiology
New Jersey: EP, epidemiology
*Plasmodium vivax

L94 ANSWER 66 OF 108 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 1998 ACS
AN 1991:179675 HCAPLUS
DN 114:179675
TI Functional expression of the dihydrofolate reductase and thymidylate synthetase activities of the human malaria parasite Plasmodium **falciparum** in Escherichia coli
AU Hall, Stephen J.; Sims, Paul F. G.; Hyde, John E.
CS Inst. Sci. Technol., Univ. Manchester, Manchester, M60 1QD, UK
SO Mol. Biochem. Parasitol. (1991), 45(2), 317-30
CODEN: MBIPDP; ISSN: 0166-6851
DT Journal
LA English
CC 3-4 (Biochemical Genetics)
Section cross-reference(s): 10
AB A recombinant system was developed that directs the functional expression from Escherichia coli of both dihydrofolate reductase-thymidylate synthetase (DHFR-TS) and the isolated DHFR domain from Plasmodium **falciparum**. Both products are **inhibitory** to a no. of **E. coli** cell lines to the extent that cell growth ceases immediately upon induction. This dramatic inhibition is not seen in strain AB1899, in which amts. of plasmodial protein of up to 100 times the basal E. coli TS level can be accumulated. However, as well as the full-length DHFR-TS mol., smaller proteins carrying an intact TS substrate-binding site are produced. These represent ca. 60-75% of the total plasmodial protein expressed and are obsd. in every E. coli strain examd. They are not derived by degrdn. of the parent DHFR-TS mol., but can be correlated with the sizes of proteins expected to be produced if erroneous initiation of translation were occurring at 3 internal methionine residues.
ST Plasmodium dihydrofolate reductase gene cloning Escherichia
IT Escherichia coli
(cloning and expression in, of dihydrofolate reductase and thymidylate synthetase genes of Plasmodium **falciparum**)
IT Plasmodium **falciparum**
(dihydrofolate reductase-thymidylate synthetase gene of, cloning

and expression of, in Escherichia coli)
IT Gene and Genetic element, microbial
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(for dihydrofolate reductase and thymidylate synthetase, of Plasmodium **falciparum**, cloning and expression in Escherichia coli of)
IT Molecular cloning
(of dihydrofolate reductase and thymidylate synthetase genes, of Plasmodium **falciparum**, in Escherichia coli)
IT 9002-03-3, Dihydrofolate reductase 9031-61-2, Thymidylate synthetase
RL: PRP (Properties)
(gene for, of Plasmodium **falciparum**, cloning and expression in Escherichia coli of)

L94 ANSWER 67 OF 108 EMBASE COPYRIGHT 1998 ELSEVIER SCI. B.V.
AN 91113940 EMBASE
TI Epidemiologic notes and reports: Imported malaria associated with **malariotherapy** of Lyme disease - New Jersey.
AU Mertz K.
CS New Jersey State Department of Health, Division of Parasitic Diseases, Center for Infectious Diseases, Trenton, NJ, United States
SO ARCH. DERMATOL., (1991) 127/2 (161).
ISSN: 0003-987X CODEN: ARDEAC
CY United States
DT Journal
FS 004 Microbiology
013 Dermatology and Venereology
017 Public Health, Social Medicine and Epidemiology
037 Drug Literature Index
LA English
CT EMTAGS: epidemiology (0400); infection (0310); therapy (0160); mammal (0738); human (0888); priority journal (0007); note (0063)
Medical Descriptors:
*epidemiology
*malaria: DT, drug therapy
*lyme arthritis
human
priority journal
note
Drug Descriptors:
*chloroquine: DT, drug therapy
RN 50-63-5; 54-05-7; 132-73-0; 3545-67-3

L94 ANSWER 68 OF 108 CANCERLIT
AN 92121627 CANCERLIT
DN 92121627
TI EFFECTS OF ACETYL-L-CARNITINE ORAL ADMINISTRATION ON LYMPHOCYTE ANTIBACTERIAL ACTIVITY AND TNF-ALPHA LEVELS IN PATIENTS WITH ACTIVE PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS. A RANDOMIZED DOUBLE BLIND VERSUS PLACEBO STUDY.
AU Jirillo E; Altamura M; Munno I; Pellegrino N M; Sabato R; Di Fabio S; De Simone C
CS Cattedra di Immunologia, Universita di Bari, Italy.
SO IMMUNOPHARMACOLOGY AND IMMUNOTOXICOLOGY, (1991). Vol. 13, No. 1-2, pp. 135-46.
Journal code: IAI. ISSN: 0892-3973.
DT (CLINICAL TRIAL)
Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
(RANDOMIZED CONTROLLED TRIAL)
FS MEDL; L; Priority Journals
LA English
OS MEDLINE 92121627
EM 199203

AB Acetyl-L-carnitine (ALC), a drug for the treatment of ageing-related neuroendocrine dysfunctions, was orally administered--2 gm/day for 30 days--to 10 patients with active pulmonary tuberculosis (TBC). Lymphocyte-mediated antibacterial activity and serum levels of tumor necrosis factor (TNF)-alpha were evaluated before and after treatment, comparing the values with those of 10 TBC patients receiving placebo. Results show that by day 30, antibacterial activity remained unmodified or increased in ALC-treated subjects, while decreased in the placebo group. No influence of ALC on TNF-alpha levels was detectable. These data suggest that the host's immune responses to **M. tuberculosis** infection can be selectively modulated by drugs acting on the neuroendocrine axis.

CT Check Tags: Female; Human; Male
Acetylcarnitine: AD, administration & dosage
***Acetylcarnitine: TU, therapeutic use**
Adjuvants, Immunologic: AD, administration & dosage
Adjuvants, Immunologic: TU, therapeutic use
Administration, Oral
Adult
Aged
Blood Bactericidal Activity: DE, drug effects
Double-Blind Method
Lymphocytes: DE, drug effects
Lymphocytes: IM, immunology
Middle Age
*Tuberculosis, Pulmonary: DT, drug therapy
Tuberculosis, Pulmonary: IM, immunology
Tumor Necrosis Factor: ME, metabolism

RN 14992-62-2 (Acetylcarnitine)
CN 0 (Adjuvants, Immunologic); 0 (Tumor Necrosis Factor)

L94 ANSWER 69 OF 108 MEDLINE
AN 90220775 MEDLINE
DN 90220775
TI Should we try **malariotherapy** for Lyme disease? [letter].
AU Heimlich H J
SO NEW ENGLAND JOURNAL OF MEDICINE, (1990 Apr 26) 322 (17) 1234-5.
Journal code: NOW. ISSN: 0028-4793.
CY United States
DT Letter
LA English
FS Abridged Index Medicus Journals; Priority Journals; Cancer Journals
EM 199007
CT Check Tags: Human
***Hyperthermia, Induced**
*Lyme Disease: TH, therapy
Malaria: IM, immunology
Neurosyphilis: TH, therapy

L94 ANSWER 70 OF 108 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 1998 ACS
AN 1991:178376 HCAPLUS
DN 114:178376
TI Synergistic refampicin-based drug compositions for treatment of mycobacterial diseases
IN Freerksen, Enno Prof Dr Dr
PA Saarstickstoff-Fatol G.m.b.H., Fed. Rep. Ger.
SO Ger. Offen., 6 pp.
CODEN: GWXXBX
PI DE 3911263 A1 901011
AI DE 89-3911263 890407
DT Patent
LA German
IC ICM A61K031-63

ICS A61K031-505; A61K031-495; A61K031-44
ICI A61K031-63, A61K031-505, A61K031-495, A61K031-44
CC 1-5 (Pharmacology)
AB Cotrifazide (rifampicin-sulfamethoxazole-trimethoprim-isoniazid mixt.) and emdetin (rifampicin-sulfamethoxazole-trimethoprim-protionamide mixt.) are synergistic drugs for the treatment of mycobacterial diseases, opportunistic infections in AIDS, leprosy, malaria and hospitalism. Repeated oral administration of cotrifazide decreased the serum activity of Mycobacterium marinum, **M. tuberculosis** and M. avium, in **humans**.
ST bactericide mycobacteria cotrifazide emdetin; AIDS opportunistic infection contrifazide emdetin; leprosy drug cotrifazide emdetin; malaria drug cotrifazide emdetin
IT Leprosy
Malaria
(treatment of, with cotrifazide and emdetin)
IT **Immunodeficiency**
(acquired **immune deficiency** syndrome, **treatment** of mycobacterial infections in, with cotrifazide and emdetin)
IT Bactericides, Disinfectants, and Antiseptics
(medical, cotrifazide and emdetin, for treatment of mycobacterial diseases)
IT 133468-04-9 133468-05-0
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(mycobacterial diseases treatment by)

L94 ANSWER 71 OF 108 EMBASE COPYRIGHT 1998 ELSEVIER SCI. B.V.
AN 90138206 EMBASE
TI Should we try **malariotherapy** for Lyme disease?.
AU Heimlich H.J.
CS Heimlich Institute, Cincinnati, OH 45208, United States
SO NEW ENGL. J. MED., (1990) 322/17 (1234-1235).
ISSN: 0028-4793 CODEN: NEJMAG
CY United States
DT Journal
FS 004 Microbiology
008 Neurology and Neurosurgery
LA English
CC 037.11.04.00.00. Drug Literature Index/ANTIINFECTIVE AGENTS/Antiprotozoal drugs
CT EMTAGS: infection (0310); therapy (0160); nervous system (0910); human (0888); bacterium (0762); letter (0008); priority journal (0007)
Medical Descriptors:
*syphilis: DT, drug therapy
*lyme arthritis: DT, drug therapy
*malaria: DT, drug therapy
nervous system
tumor necrosis factor
interleukin 1
Drug Descriptors:
*antimalarial agent: DT, drug therapy

L94 ANSWER 72 OF 108 MEDLINE
AN 91056807 MEDLINE
DN 91056807
TI Imported malaria associated with **malariotherapy** of Lyme disease--New Jersey.
AU Anonymous
SO MMWR. MORBIDITY AND MORTALITY WEEKLY REPORT, (1990 Dec 7) 39 (48) 873-5.
Journal code: NE8. ISSN: 0149-2195.
CY United States

DT Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LA English
FS Priority Journals
EM 199103
CT Check Tags: Animal; Human
***Hyperthermia, Induced: AE, adverse effects**
*Lyme Disease: TH, therapy
Malaria: EP, epidemiology
*Malaria: ET, etiology
New Jersey: EP, epidemiology
*Plasmodium vivax

L94 ANSWER 73 OF 108 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 1998 BIOSIS
AN 90:215658 BIOSIS
DN BA89:112948
TI BACTERICIDAL ACTIVITY IN-VITRO OF VARIOUS RIFAMYCINS AGAINST MYCOBACTERIUM-AVIUM AND **MYCOBACTERIUM-TUBERCULOSIS** .
AU HEIFETS L B; LINDHOLM-LEVY P J; FLORY M A
CS NATIONAL JEWISH CENTER IMMUNOL. RESPIRATORY MED., 1400 JACKSON ST., DENVER, COLO. 80206.
SO AM REV RESPIR DIS 141 (3). 1990. 626-630. CODEN: ARDSBL ISSN: 0003-0805
LA English
AB Minimal **inhibitory** and bactericidal concentrations (MICs and MBCs) of rifampin (RMP), rifabutin (RBT), rifapentine (RPT), CGP-7040, and P-DEA, were determined for 50 M. avium strains in 7H12 liquid medium radiometrically under various pH conditions. Half were isolated from patients with AIDS and the other half from patients without AIDS but with pulmonary disease. The MICs and MBCs were also determined in 7H12 broth for **M. tuberculosis** strains. The MIC results obtained with **M. tuberculosis** strains, and the serum peak levels in **humans**, were used as standards for interpretation of the MICs and MBCs of the rifamycins for M. avium. The bactericidal activity of all rifamycins for M. avium was substantially lower than for **M. tuberculosis**. The majority of M. avium strains was within the "susceptible" category, e.g., comparable to susceptible **M. tuberculosis** strains, when tested with CGP-7040 and RPT, and all of them were "moderately susceptible" when tested with P-DEA. On the basis of in vitro bacteriostatic and bactericidal activity, it seems that three agents, RPT, P-DEA, and CGP-7040 have more potential than do RMP and RBT against M. avium disease.
ST **HUMAN** RIFAMPIN RIFABUTIN RIFAPENTINE CGP-7040 P-DEA ANTIBACTERIAL-DRUG ACQUIRED **IMMUNE DEFICIENCY** SYNDROME PULMONARY DISEASE MINIMUM **INHIBITORY** CONCENTRATION MINIMUM BACTERICIDAL CONCENTRATION
RN 13292-46-1 (RIFAMPIN)
13553-79-2 (RIFAMYCINS)
61379-65-5 (RIFAPENTINE)
72559-06-9 (RIFABUTIN)
122188-44-7 (CGP-7040)
CC Biochemical Studies-General 10060
Pathology, General and Miscellaneous-Therapy *12512
Blood, Blood-Forming Organs and Body Fluids-Blood, Lymphatic and Reticuloendothelial Pathologies 15006
Blood, Blood-Forming Organs and Body Fluids-Lymphatic Tissue and Reticuloendothelial System 15008
Respiratory System-General; Methods 16001
Respiratory System-Pathology *16006
Pharmacology-Clinical Pharmacology *22005
Virology-Animal Host Viruses 33506
Immunology and Immunochemistry-Immunopathology, Tissue Immunology

*34508
Medical and Clinical Microbiology-Bacteriology *36002
Medical and Clinical Microbiology-Virology *36006
Chemotherapy-Antibacterial Agents *38504
BC Retroviridae-Lentivirinae 02242
Mycobacteriaceae 05822
Hominidae 86215

L94 ANSWER 74 OF 108 EMBASE COPYRIGHT 1998 ELSEVIER SCI. B.V.
AN 90204660 EMBASE
TI The clinical and **parasitological** presentation of **Plasmodium falciparum** malaria in Uganda is unaffected by **HIV**-1 infection.
AU Muller O.; Moser R.
CS German Red Cross Society, Baerwaldstrasse 55, 1000 Berlin 61, Germany, Federal Republic of
SO TRANS. R. SOC. TROP. MED. HYG., (1990) 84/3 (336-338).
ISSN: 0035-9203 CODEN: TRSTAZ
CY United Kingdom
DT Journal
FS 004 Microbiology
047 Virology
LA English
AB The relation between **Plasmodium falciparum** malaria and symptomatic human **immunodeficiency** virus 1 (**HIV**-1) infection was investigated in paediatric and adult patients in Kampala, Uganda, from 1987 to 1989. Both infections contributed largely to hospital morbidity. Of 1527 clinically suspicious in-patients, 61% were positive for **HIV**-1 infection. 52% of patients with positive **HIV**-1 serology fulfilled the World Health Organization clinical case definition for acquired **immune deficiency** syndrome (AIDS) in Africa. No association could be found between **HIV**-1 infection and malaria either in paediatrics or in adults. **P**. **falciparum parasitaemia** was present in 18% of all patients and no differences in prevalence of malaria infection or in **parasite** density could be demonstrated between **HIV**-1 positive and **HIV**-1 negative patients. The comparison of clinical symptoms showed typical differences in AIDS-related morbidity but no difference in malaria-specific morbidity. Also, the response to malaria **treatment** was the same in **HIV**-1 positive and **HIV**-1 negative patients. **P. falciparum** malaria does not appear to act as an opportunistic agent in AIDS patients in Uganda.
CC 037.11.04.00.00. Drug Literature Index/ANTIINFECTIVE AGENTS/Antiprotozoal drugs
CT EMTAGS: **etiology** (0135); epidemiology (0400); protozoon (0751); Africa south of the Sahara (4032); therapy (0160); controlled study (0197); clinical article (0152); **human** (0888); virus (0761); infection (0310); ethnic or racial aspects (0050); article (0060); priority journal (0007)
Medical Descriptors:
*malaria: ET, etiology
*malaria: EP, epidemiology
***human immunodeficiency virus infection: ET, etiology**
***human immunodeficiency virus infection: EP, epidemiology**
***plasmodium falciparum**
*morbidity
uganda
Drug Descriptors:
*chloroquine: DT, drug therapy
*sulfadoxine: DT, drug therapy
*sulfadoxine: CB, drug combination
*pyrimethamine: DT, drug therapy

blood transfusion
fever
drug efficacy
antibody detection
enzyme linked immunosorbent assay
parasitemia
drug response
***plasmodium falciparum**
parasite identification
Drug Descriptors:
*quinine: DT, drug therapy
RN 130-89-2; 130-95-0; 549-48-4; 7549-43-1

L94 ANSWER 76 OF 108 EMBASE COPYRIGHT 1998 ELSEVIER SCI. B.V.
AN 91123111 EMBASE
TI The role of cytokines in malaria infection.
AU Maheshwari R.K.
CS Department of Pathology, Uniformed Services University of the Health Sciences, Bethesda, MD 20814-4799, United States
SO BULL. WHO, (1990) 68/SUPPL. (138-144).
ISSN: 0043-9686 CODEN: BWHOA6
CY Switzerland
DT Journal
FS 004 Microbiology
026 Immunology, Serology and Transplantation
030 Pharmacology
037 Drug Literature Index
LA English
AB We have tested the prophylactic effect of **Escherichia coli**-derived recombinant human interferon gamma (rHulFN-(.gamma.)) against sporozoite- or trophozoite-induced Plasmodium cynomolgi B malaria infection in rhesus **monkeys**. Data show that **treatment** with only five doses of rHulFN-(.gamma.) (0.1 mg/kg body weight) given on days -2, 0, and +2 after infection protected the **monkeys** against sporozoite-induced P. cynomolgi infection. Animals initially protected by rHulFN-(.gamma.) **treatment** remained susceptible to reinfection. No inhibitory effect of rHulFN-(.gamma.) was seen against trophozoite-induced infection. We have also tested the effect of recombinant human tumour necrosis factor (rHuTNF) in rhesus **monkeys**. No significant activity of TNF was seen against trophozoite-induced P. cynomolgi B infection. rHulFN-(.gamma.) inhibited schizogony in functional human hepatocytes infected with **P. falciparum** sporozoites. These results suggest that the inhibitory effect of IFN is limited to the exoerythrocytic stage of **parasite** development. Interleukin-1 (IL-1) also inhibited hepatic development of **P. falciparum** sporozoites; however, IL-1 **treatment** was effective only when applied before sporozoite inoculation. IL-2 and TNF were effective in higher doses.
CT EMTAGS: infection (0310); prevention (0165); invertebrate (0723); protozoon (0751); **monkey** (0725); mammal (0738); therapy (0160); diagnosis (0140); nonhuman (0777); animal experiment (0112); priority journal (0007); conference paper (0061)
Medical Descriptors:
*malaria: PC, prevention
*plasmodium cynomolgi
*sporozoite
*trophozoite
*immunity
monkey
prophylaxis
provocation test
nonhuman

further treatment of any kind. During this time, the patients remained clinically well. An additional six **HIV**-positive patients were **treated** with **malariotherapy** and have remained clinically well during the first 6 months after treatment. These initial studies demonstrate **malariotherapy** results in an increase in CD4 counts of HIV-positive patients. Furthermore, these increases persist beyond the presence of malaria, for at least 2 years.

ST RESEARCH ARTICLE; **PLASMODIUM VIVAX**; **HUMAN** ; HIV; **HUMAN** IMMUNODEFICIENCY VIRUS; **PARASITE**; HOST; PATIENT; PATHOGEN; MALARIA; **MALARIOTHERAPY**; CD4 COUNT; INFECTION; CLINICAL IMMUNOLOGY; **PARASITIC** DISEASE; BLOOD AND LYMPHATIC DISEASE; THERAPEUTIC METHOD

CC Pathology, General and Miscellaneous-Therapy *12512
Immunology and Immunochemistry-Immunopathology, Tissue Immunology *34508
Medical and Clinical Microbiology-Virology *36006
Parasitology-Medical *60504
Invertebrata, Comparative and Experimental Morphology, Physiology and Pathology-Protozoa *64002

BC Retroviridae 02623
Sporozoa 35400
Hominidae 86215

L94 ANSWER 13 OF 108 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 1998 ACS
AN 1997:87570 HCAPLUS
DN 126:139350
TI Drug **treatment** of **HIV**-related opportunistic infections
AU Klepser, Michael E.; Klepser, Teresa B.
CS Division of Clinical and Administrative Pharmacy, College of Pharmacy, University of Iowa, Iowa City, IA, USA
SO Drugs (1997), 53(1), 40-73
CODEN: DRUGAY; ISSN: 0012-6667
PB Adis
DT Journal; General Review
LA English
CC 1-0 (Pharmacology)
AB A review with 178 refs. The AIDS epidemic has led to the emergence of several disease entities which in the pre-AIDS era were rare or seemingly innocuous. Experience of treating these diseases varies. In some instances, such as Pneumocystis carinii pneumonia, there is an abundance of published literature to direct our course of action. However, for many of these newly recognized diseases our treatment experience is limited. Furthermore, in many instances, well controlled trials evaluating treatment modalities in the AIDS population are lacking. We have identified 13 disease entities (P. carinii pneumonia, toxoplasmosis, cryptococcosis, histoplasmosis, **Mycobacterium tuberculosis**, Mycobacterium avium complex, cytomegalovirus, coccidioidomycosis, isosporiasis, candidosis, Kaposi's sarcoma, herpes simplex virus, and varicella zoster virus) and have reviewed the current literature with regard to their treatment.
ST review HIV infection
IT Infection
(**HIV**-related; drug **treatment** of **HIV** -related opportunistic infections in **humans**)
IT **Human immunodeficiency** virus 1
(related infection; drug **treatment** of **HIV** -related opportunistic infections in **humans**)

L94 ANSWER 14 OF 108 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 1998 ACS
AN 1997:160186 HCAPLUS
TI Computerized HIV and OI's information database systems

*pyrimethamine: CB, drug combination
RN 50-63-5; 54-05-7; 132-73-0; 3545-67-3; 2447-57-6; 58-14-0

L94 ANSWER 75 OF 108 EMBASE COPYRIGHT 1998 ELSEVIER SCI. B.V.
AN 90335595 EMBASE
TI Incidence of malaria and efficacy of oral quinine in patients recently infected with human **immunodeficiency** virus in Kinshasa, Zaire.
AU Colebunders R.; Bahwe Y.; Nekwei W.; Ryder R.; Perriens J.; Nsimba K.; Turner A.; Francis H.; Lebughe I.; Van der Stuyft P.; Piot P.
CS Projet SIDA, Department of Public Health, Kinshasa, Zaire
SO J. INFECT., (1990) 21/2 (167-173).
ISSN: 0163-4453 CODEN: JINFD2
CY United Kingdom
DT Journal
FS 004 Microbiology
006 Internal Medicine
047 Virology
LA English
AB There is concern that the impaired cell mediated immunity caused by the human **immunodeficiency** virus may increase the risk or severity of **Plasmodium falciparum** infection and could lead eventually to a decreased response to standard antimalarial **treatment**. In 1986, at Mama Yemo Hospital, Kinshasa, Zaire, the incidence of malaria was determined in a cohort of 59 patients who had recently acquired **HIV**-1 infection through blood transfusion and in a cohort of 83 **HIV**-1 seronegative controls who were recipients of **HIV**-1 seronegative blood. All cohort patients were asked to visit the study physician whenever they developed fever. On each of these occasions thick film was examined for the presence of malarial **parasites**. **HIV**-1 seropositive patients presented more often with episodes of fever per person month observation than **HIV**-1 seronegative patients (P = 0.003). The total number of positive thick films per person months observation was significantly higher among **HIV**-1 seropositive patients than among the **HIV**-1 seronegative ones, but percentages of positive thick films per episode of fever were the same in both groups (46%). During a 5 month period, cohort patients presenting with a moderate attack of malaria were **treated** with oral quinine 20 mg/kg daily in two doses for 5 days. Twenty-three (92%) of 25 **HIV** -1 seropositive patients and 28 (82%) of 34 **HIV**-1 seronegative patients had a negative film 7 days after starting **treatment**. This study suggests that there seems to be no direct interaction of major clinical importance between **HIV** infection and malaria.
CC 037.11.04.00.00. Drug Literature Index/ANTIINFECTIVE AGENTS/Antiprotozoal drugs
CT EMTAGS: **diagnosis** (0140); therapy (0160); epidemiology (0400); virus (0761); Africa south of the Sahara (4032); child (0022); blood and hemopoietic system (0927); enzyme (0990); major clinical study (0150); controlled study (0197); **human** (0888); infection (0310); protozoon (0751); male (0041); female (0042); oral drug administration (0181); article (0060); priority journal (0007)
Medical Descriptors:
*malaria: DI, diagnosis
*malaria: DT, drug therapy
*malaria: EP, epidemiology
*morbidity
***human immunodeficiency virus 1**
***human immunodeficiency virus infection**
*zaire
child

*quinine: DT, drug therapy
*fansidar: DT, drug therapy
RN 68583-22-2; 68583-29-9; 50-63-5; 54-05-7; 132-73-0; 3545-67-3; 18323-44-9; 130-89-2; 130-95-0; 549-48-4; 7549-43-1; 37338-39-9

L94 ANSWER 32 OF 108 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 1998 ACS DUPLICATE 5
AN 1996:61908 HCAPLUS
DN 124:155745
TI Liposome-mediated therapy of **human** immunodeficiency virus type-1 and Mycobacterium infections
AU Duezguenes, Nejat; Flasher, Diana; Pretzer, Elizabeth; Konopka, Krystyna; Slepushkin, Vladimir A.; Steffan, Gerhard; Salem, Isam I.; Reddy, M. Venkata; Gangadharam, Pattisapu R.J.
CS School of Dentistry, University of the Pacific, San Francisco, CA, 94115, USA
SO J. Liposome Res. (1995), Volume Date 1995, 5(4), 669-91
CODEN: JLREE7; ISSN: 0898-2104
DT Journal; General Review
LA English
CC 63-0 (Pharmaceuticals)
AB A review, with 70 refs. on the authors recent work on the use of liposomes for the delivery of antiviral agents to **human** immunodeficiency virus type-1 (HIV-1) infected cells, and antimycobacterial drugs to cells harboring Mycobacterium avium complex or **Mycobacterium tuberculosis**. Sol. CD4 has been used to target liposomes to HIV-1-infected cells. Antisense oligodeoxynucleotides have been effectively delivered into HIV-1-infected macrophages using pH-sensitive liposomes. PH-sensitive liposomes with serum stability are being developed as in vivo delivery vehicles. Liposomes encapsulating an **HIV** -1 protease **inhibitor** were more effective in inhibiting virus prodn. in infected macrophages than the free drug.
ST review liposome bactericide Mycobacterium virucide HIV1
IT Acquired immune deficiency syndrome
Bactericides, Disinfectants, and Antiseptics
Mycobacterium avium
Mycobacterium tuberculosis
Tuberculostatics
Virucides and Virustats
(liposome-mediated therapy of HIV-1 and Mycobacterium infections)
IT Virus, animal
(**human** immunodeficiency 1, liposome-mediated therapy of HIV-1 and Mycobacterium infections)
IT Pharmaceutical dosage forms
(liposomes, liposome-mediated therapy of HIV-1 and Mycobacterium infections)

L94 ANSWER 33 OF 108 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 1998 ACS
AN 1995:411658 HCAPLUS
DN 122:182299
TI Comparative complement selection in bacteria enables screening for lead compounds targeted to a purine salvage enzyme of parasites
AU Eakin, Ann E.; Nieves-Alicea, Rene; Tosado-Acevedo, Rafael; Chin, Marian S.; Wang, Ching C.; Craig, Sydney P., III
CS Sch. Med., Univ. Puerto Rico, San Juan, 00936-5067, P. R.
SO Antimicrob. Agents Chemother. (1995), 39(3), 620-5
CODEN: AMACCQ; ISSN: 0066-4804
DT Journal
LA English
CC 9-2 (Biochemical Methods)
Section cross-reference(s): 10
AB Expression plasmids encoding the hypoxanthine phosphoribosyltransferase (HPRTs) of Plasmodium **falciparum** , Schistosoma mansoni, Tritrichomonas foetus, and Homo sapiens were

subcloned into genetically deficient Escherichia coli that requires complementation by the activity of the recombinant HPRT for growth on semidefined medium. Fifty-nine purine analogs were screened for their abilities to inhibit the growth of these bacteria. Several compds. that selectively altered the growth of the bacteria complemented by the malarial, schistosomal, or tritrichomonal HPRT compared with the growth of bacteria expressing the human enzyme were identified. These results demonstrate that the recombinant approach to screening compds. by complement selection in a comparative manner provides a rapid and efficient method for the identification of new lead compds. selectively targeted to the purine salvage enzymes of parasites.

ST parasite hypoxanthine phosphoribosyltransferase inhibitor screening Escherichia; Plasmodium hypoxanthine phosphoribosyltransferase inhibitor screening Escherichia; Schistosoma hypoxanthine phosphoribosyltransferase inhibitor screening Escherichia; Tritrichomonas hypoxanthine phosphoribosyltransferase inhibitor screening Escherichia

IT Antimalarials
Escherichia coli
Parasiticides
Plasmodium **falciparum**
Schistosoma mansoni
Tritrichomonas foetus
(screening in **Escherichia coli** for **inhibitors** of a purine salvage enzyme of parasites)

IT 50-44-2 50-66-8 68-94-0 69-89-6 73-40-5 87-42-3 145-95-9 154-42-7 446-86-6, Azathioprine 767-69-1 1198-47-6 2036-13-7, 1H-Purine-6-carbonitrile 2545-26-8 10310-21-1 14225-97-9 14225-98-0 19447-73-5 19447-75-7 19690-23-4 20535-83-5 28128-41-8 37635-77-1 161746-77-6 161746-78-7 161746-79-8
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(inhibitor of a purine salvage enzyme of parasites)

IT 9016-12-0
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(**inhibitors**; screening in **Escherichia coli** for **inhibitors** of a purine salvage enzyme of parasites)

L94 ANSWER 34 OF 108 MEDLINE
AN 96026495 MEDLINE
DN 96026495
TI Whole body hyperthermia associated with beta-carotene supplementation in patients with AIDS.
AU Pontiggia P; Bianchi Santamaria A; Alonso K; Santamaria L
CS C Golgi Institute of General Pathology, Centro Tumori, University of Pavia, Italy.
SO BIOMEDICINE AND PHARMACOTHERAPY, (1995) 49 (5) 263-5.
Journal code: A59. ISSN: 0753-3322.
CY France
DT Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LA English
FS Priority Journals
EM 199602
AB The objective of this work was to check possible additive beneficial effects of whole body hyperthermia (WBH) associated with beta-carotene (BC) supplementation in patients with AIDS. In a pilot study, 10 HIV positive patients, (8 with AIDS and 2 with AIDS related complex, ARC), after AZT or DDI discontinuation, were first treated with one single session of WBH applied with a non-invasive procedure at 42 degrees C core temperature for one hour, and subsequently supplemented with BC 120 mg daily continuously. All

Agents)

L94 ANSWER 31 OF 108 EMBASE COPYRIGHT 1998 ELSEVIER SCI. B.V.
AN 95334702 EMBASE
TI [Multiorganic failure in **Plasmodium falciparum** malaria].
FALLO MULTIORGANICO EN EL PALUDISMO POR **PLASMODIUM FALCIPARUM**.
AU Botella De Maglia J.; Ceniceros Rozalen I.; Oltra Chorda R.
CS Unidad de Medicina Intensiva, Hospital La Fe, La Fe, Cuba
SO Revista Clinica Espanola, (1995) 195/10 (688-692).
ISSN: 0014-2565 CODEN: RCESA5
CY Spain
DT Journal
FS 004 Microbiology
037 Drug Literature Index
LA Spanish
SL Spanish; English
AB A 44-year-old Spanish woman travelled in Kenya without doing correct malarial prophylaxis. Upon her return to Spain, she suffered from **Plasmodium falciparum** malaria. She was initially **treated** with chloroquine for three days, but her state worsened and she was admitted to our intensive care unit. On admission, **parasitaemia** was 22%. She had hyperpyrexia, obtundation, hypotension, tachycardia, tachypnoea, jaundice, digestive haemorrage, petechiae in her soles, oliguria with elevation of serum uraemia and creatinine, anaemia, thrombocytopaenia, hypoproteinaemia, hyponatraemia, hypocalcaemia, metabolic acidosis and paramethers of disseminated intravascular coagulation. She was given quinine, sulfadoxine-pyrimethamine and clindamycin. An exchange transfusion was performed, during which an acute pulmonary oedema appeared, initially with high pulmonary artery wedge pressure. She required mechanical ventilation for 16 days and haemodialysis for 11 days. She remained in coma and had seizures which required diazepam, phenytoin and thiopentone. She received a total amount of 22 units of packed erythrocytes, 55 of platelets and 15 of plasma. After the first week, she had nosocomial infection due to **Escherichia coli**, Staphylococcus and Pseudomonas aeruginosa and was **treated** with the corresponding antibiotics. She cured completely. This case report gives us the possibility of discussing on frequent problems in the prevention and **treatment** of malaria, and on the **treatment** of severe, life-threatening malaria in the setting of the intensive care unit.
CT EMTAGS: infection (0310); etiology (0135); therapy (0160); invertebrate (0723); protozoon (0751); organization and management (0142); bacterium (0762); mammal (0738); **human** (0888); case report (0151); female (0042); adult (0018); article (0060)
Medical Descriptors:
*malaria: ET, etiology
*malaria: DT, drug therapy
plasmodium falciparum
hospital infection
escherichia coli
staphylococcus
pseudomonas aeruginosa
human
case report
female
adult
article
Drug Descriptors:
*chloroquine: DT, drug therapy
*clindamycin: DT, drug therapy

0 (RNA, Viral)

L94 ANSWER 22 OF 108 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 1998 ACS DUPLICATE 2
AN 1996:225320 HCAPLUS
DN 124:306605
TI The effect of thalidomide on the pathogenesis of **human** immunodeficiency virus type 1 and **M. tuberculosis** infection
AU Klausner, Jeffrey D.; Makonkawkeyoon, Sanit; Akarasewi, Pasakorn; Nakata, Koh; Kasinrerk, Watchara; Corral, Laura; Dewar, Robin L.; Lane, H. Clifford; Freedman, Victoria H.; Kaplan, Gilla
CS Medical Center, New York University, New York, USA
SO J. Acquired Immune Defic. Syndr. Hum. Retrovirol. (1996), 11(3), 247-57
CODEN: JDSRET; ISSN: 1077-9450
DT Journal
LA English
CC 1-5 (Pharmacology)
AB Tumor necrosis factor alpha (TNF-.alpha.), a cytokine produced during the host defense against infection, is assocd. with fevers, weakness, and progressive wt. loss. Thalidomide inhibits the synthesis of TNF-.alpha. both in vitro and in vivo and may have clin. usefulness. The authors therefore initiated a pilot study of thalidomide **treatment** in patients with **human immunodeficiency** virus type 1 (HIV-1)-assocd. wasting with or without concomitant infection with tuberculosis. Thirty-nine patients were randomly allocated to treatment with either thalidomide or placebo in a double-blind manner for 21 days. Thirty-two patients completed the study. In patients with concomitant HIV-1 and tuberculosis infections, thalidomide therapy was assocd. with a redn. in both plasma TNF-.alpha. levels and HIV-1 levels. No significant redn. in either TNF-.alpha. or HIV-1 levels was obsd. in patients with HIV-1 infection only. During the study period, patients receiving thalidomide treatment showed a significant wt. gain (: 6.5%) relative to placebo-treated patients. Patients with simultaneous HIV-1 and tuberculosis infections experienced a higher mean wt. gain during thalidomide treatment than the group of patients with HIV-1 infection only. The results of this pilot study suggest that thalidomide may have a clin. role in enhancing wt. gain and possibly reducing TNF-.alpha. and HIV-1 levels in patients with HIV-1 and concomitant mycobacterial infections.
ST thalidomide HIV1 virus pathogenesis tuberculosis infection
IT Tuberculosis
(effect of thalidomide on pathogenesis of **human** immunodeficiency virus type 1 and **Mycobacterium tuberculosis** infection in relation to tumor necrosis factor alpha prodn.)
IT Virus, animal
(**human** immunodeficiency 1, effect of thalidomide on pathogenesis of **human** immunodeficiency virus type 1 and **Mycobacterium tuberculosis** infection in relation to tumor necrosis factor alpha prodn.)
IT Lymphokines and Cytokines
RL: BPR (Biological process); MFM (Metabolic formation); BIOL (Biological study); FORM (Formation, nonpreparative); PROC (Process)
(tumor necrosis factor-.alpha., effect of thalidomide on pathogenesis of **human** immunodeficiency virus type 1 and **Mycobacterium tuberculosis** infection in relation to tumor necrosis factor alpha prodn.)
IT 50-35-1, Thalidomide
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(effect of thalidomide on pathogenesis of **human**

epidemiology (0400); mammal (0738); **human** (0888); major clinical study (0150); human tissue, cells or cell components (0111); infant (0014); child (0022); preschool child (0015); priority journal (0007); article (0060); adverse drug reaction (0198); iatrogenic disease (0300)
Medical Descriptors:
*anemia: DI, diagnosis
*anemia: SI, side effect
*malaria: DI, diagnosis
*malaria: DT, drug therapy
*malaria: ET, etiology
plasmodium falciparum
zaire
human immunodeficiency virus infection: CO, complication
blood transfusion
parasite isolation
hematocrit
treatment planning
antimalarial activity
nutrition
morbidity
human
major clinical study
human tissue
human cell
infant
preschool child
priority journal
article
Drug Descriptors:
*chloroquine: AE, adverse drug reaction
*chloroquine: DT, drug therapy
*chloroquine: PD, pharmacology
RN 50-63-5; 54-05-7; 132-73-0; 3545-67-3

L94 ANSWER 49 OF 108 CANCERLIT
AN 93306080 CANCERLIT
DN 93306080
TI Antitumor mechanisms of Z-100, an immunomodulatory arabinomannan extracted from **Mycobacterium tuberculosis**: the importance of lymphocytes infiltrated into tumor sites.
AU Sasaki H; Schmitt D; Hayashi Y; Pollard R B; Suzuki F
CS Department of Internal Medicine, University of Texas Medical Branch, Galveston 77550.
SO NATURAL IMMUNITY, (1993). Vol. 12, No. 2, pp. 104-12.
Journal code: BGD. ISSN: 1018-8916.
DT Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
FS MEDL; L; Priority Journals
LA English
OS MEDLINE 93306080
EM 199309
AB The mechanisms of increased host resistance to tumors following treatment with Z-100, an arabinomannan extracted from **Mycobacterium tuberculosis**, were investigated in mice bearing syngeneic solid tumors. When BALB/c mice bearing Meth-A solid tumors were treated intralesionally (i.l.) with a 10 mg/kg dose of Z-100, 74% of tumor growth was inhibited in the test group as compared with control mice treated with saline. However, no significant tumor inhibitory activity was observed when these mice were treated with various doses of Z-100 i.p. or i.v. In addition, tumor growth in X-irradiated mice (450 R, whole-body irradiation) and in mice treated with antilymphocyte serum was not suppressed even though Z-100 was administered into the tumor. The number of lymphocytes isolated from Z-100-treated tumor tissues increased

nonhuman
controlled study
human cell
priority journal
article
RN 68583-22-2; 68583-38-0

L94 ANSWER 47 OF 108 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 1998 BIOSIS
AN 94:128790 BIOSIS
DN 97141790
TI Antibiotic sensitivity surveillance for the control of mycobacterial infections.
AU Fadda G
CS Ist. di Microbiol. e Virol. dell'Univ. degli Studi di Sassari, Viale San Pietro 43/B, 07100 Sassari, ITL
SO Igiene Moderna 99 (5). 1993. 632-655. ISSN: 0019-1655
LA Italian
AB With the increase in immunodeficiency virus (HIV) infection both in industrial and in developing countries, there has been a resurgence in tuberculosis (TB) and in infections due to non-tuberculous mycobacteria (NTM), mostly M. avium-complex (MAC). Since **M. tuberculosis** is relatively virulent organism compared with other HIV-associated infections, TB is often the first (sentinel) infectious disease to appear in the setting of this progressive T-cell immunosuppression. When it is **treated** appropriately, the **HIV**-infected patient rarely dies from TB but from subsequent non-tuberculous infection (e.g. MAC). In the last two decades remarkable progress has been made in the treatment of TB mostly due to the better use of preexisting antitubercular drugs. Current protocols, which reintroduced the use of pyrazinamide, allowed to shortened the management of TB. However, when these regimens worked out under trial conditions were applied to field conditions, less favorable results were obtained. To further simplify therapy, improving compliance and to combat resistant mycobacteria and NTM, new antitubercular agents are needed. Various possibilities have emerged, such as the use of amikacin, quinolones, beta-lactamase **inhibitors** associated with beta-lactam compounds and above all the new rifampycines. Conventional testing of mycobacterial susceptibility to antimicrobial drugs is based on growth/ **inhibition** of growth on solid medium (Lowenstein-Jensen, Ogawa, 7H10 or 7H11 agar). This approach provides a reasonable and satisfactory guideline for chemotherapy of tuberculosis. This method requires three or four weeks of incubation, cannot be used for testing of experimental drugs (for which the critical concentrations are not yet established), is not applicable to non tuberculous mycobacteria such as M. avium-intracellulare, and does not measure the degree of susceptibility of clinical isolates. To achieve these goals, alternative techniques based on broth cultures have been tried. Among these, the Bactec system for radiometric respirometry is the most widely used. This approach employs liquid media (Middlebrook 7H12) containing a 14C-labelled carbon source, palmitic acid, which when metabolized by bacteria yield detectable levels of 14CO-2. The amount of the 14CO-2 produced reflects the growth rate of mycobacteria. Susceptibility, that requires 4 to 5 days to report the results, is defined and a certain reduction (99%) of the metabolic activity of tested **M. tuberculosis** strain in a drug-containing vial compared to the unexposed control inoculated with a 1/100 dilution of the bacterial inoculum used for the drug-containing vials. In this report we discuss the pharmacological characteristics and "in vitro" antimycobacterial activity of all these drugs, some aspects related to the use of Bactec system, including qualitative and quantitative (MIC determination) drug susceptibility and interaction between drug combinations.
ST JOURNAL ARTICLE; MYCOBACTERIUM AVIUM; **MYCOBACTERIUM**

TUBERCULOSIS; HUMAN; PYRAZINAMIDE;
ANTIBACTERIAL-DRUG; AMIKACIN; ANTIBACTERIAL-DRUG; RIFAMPICIN;
ANTIBACTERIAL-DRUG; THERAPEUTIC EFFICACY; **HUMAN**
IMMUNODEFICIENCY VIRUS; OPPORTUNISTIC INFECTION
RN 98-96-4 (PYRAZINAMIDE)
13292-46-1 (RIFAMPICIN)
37517-28-5 (AMIKACIN)
CC Biochemical Studies-General 10060
Pathology, General and Miscellaneous-Therapy *12512
Pharmacology-Clinical Pharmacology *22005
Immunology and Immunochemistry-Bacterial, Viral and Fungal *34504
Immunology and Immunochemistry-Immunopathology, Tissue Immunology *34508
Medical and Clinical Microbiology-Bacteriology *36002
Medical and Clinical Microbiology-Virology *36006
Chemotherapy-Antibacterial Agents *38504
BC Retroviridae 02623
Mycobacteriaceae 08881
Hominidae 86215

L94 ANSWER 48 OF 108 EMBASE COPYRIGHT 1998 ELSEVIER SCI. B.V.
AN 93115321 EMBASE
TI **Plasmodium falciparum**-associated anemia in children at a large urban hospital in Zaire.
AU Hedberg K.; Shaffer N.; Davachi F.; Hightower A.; Lyamba B.; Paluku K.M.; Nguyen-Dinh P.; Breman J.G.
CS Malaria Branch F-12, Centers for Disease Control, Atlanta, GA 30333, United States
SO AM. J. TROP. MED. HYG., (1993) 48/3 (365-371).
ISSN: 0002-9637 CODEN: AJTHAB
CY United States
DT Journal
FS 004 Microbiology
037 Drug Literature Index
038 Adverse Reactions Titles
LA English
SL English
AB Chloroquine-resistant **Plasmodium falciparum** malaria and human **immunodeficiency** virus (**HIV**) infection through blood transfusions used to **treat** malaria-associated anemia are causes of increasing morbidity and mortality among children in Africa. To evaluate the role of malaria and other risk factors for pediatric anemia, we conducted a study of children brought to the emergency ward of a large urban hospital in Kinshasa, Zaire. A total of 748 children ages six through 59 months were enrolled; 318 (43%) children were anemic (hematocrit < 33%), including 74 (10%) who were severely anemic (hematocrit < 20%). **Plasmodium falciparum parasites** were detected in 166 children (22%); hematocrits for these children (mean 25.8%) were significantly lower than for aparasitemic children (mean 33.7%; P < 10-6). Fever with splenomegaly (odds ratio [OR] = 6.5, P = 0.02), **parasitemia** (OR = 3.5, P < 0.001), lower socioeconomic status (OR = 2.0, P = 0.004), and malnutrition (OR = 1.8, P = 0.06) were independently associated with anemia in a multivariate model. Recent antimalarial therapy was also associated with a lower hematocrit, suggesting that chloroquine may have aggravated the anemia. A reassessment of the effectiveness of strategies to diagnose and **treat** malaria and malnutrition is necessary to decrease the high prevalence of anemia and the resultant high rate of blood transfusions in areas endemic for malaria and **HIV**.
CT EMTAGS: **diagnosis** (0140); **infection** (0310); therapy (0160); etiology (0135); invertebrate (0723); protozoon (0751); Africa (0403); Africa south of the Sahara (4032);

inhibition with)
IT Nucleotides, polymers
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(oligo-, dithiophosphate-linked, infection by pathogen inhibition with)
IT Nucleotides, polymers
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(oligo-, phosphoramidate-linked, infection by pathogen inhibition with)
IT Microorganism
(pathogenic, infection by, oligonucleotides for inhibition of)
IT Anthelmintics
(schistosomicides, oligonucleotides inhibiting replication or reprodn. of Schistozoma)
IT 146416-16-2 150875-86-8 150875-87-9
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(antimalarial)
IT 37228-74-3, Exonuclease
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(antimalarial oligonucleotide resistant to degrdn. by)
IT 9031-61-2
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(dihydofolate reductase-, gene for, of Plasmodium **falciparum**, oligonucleotide inhibiting)
IT 54-05-7, Chloroquine 56-54-2, Quinidine 58-14-0, Pyrimethamine 130-95-0, Quinine 53230-10-7, Mefloquine
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(malarial pathogen resistant to, oligonucleotide inhibiting)
IT 146416-19-5
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(oligonucleotide complementary to first nucleotides of gene P195, for inhibition of Plasmodium **falciparum**)
IT 150875-88-0
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(oligonucleotide complementary to first nucleotides of gene P195, Plasmodium **falciparum** inhibition with)
IT 146416-15-1 146416-15-1D, phosphoroamidate and phosphorodithioate and phosphorothioate derivs.
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(oligonucleotide complementary to first nucleotides of gene for dihydrofolate reductase-thymidylate synthase, for inhibition of Plasmodium **falciparum**)
IT 150875-91-5 150875-92-6
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(oligonucleotide complementary to first nucleotides of gene for dihydrofolate reductase-thymidylate synthase, Plasmodium **falciparum** inhibition with)
IT 146416-14-0 146416-14-0D, phosphoroamidate and phosphorodithioate and phosphorothioate derivs.
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(oligonucleotide complementary to nucleotides of gene P195, for inhibition of Plasmodium **falciparum**)
IT 150875-89-1 150875-90-4
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(oligonucleotide complementary to nucleotides of gene P195, Plasmodium **falciparum** inhibition with)
IT 146416-19-5D, phosphoroamidate and phosphorodithioate and phosphorothioate derivs.
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(oligonucleotides complementary to first nucleotides of gene P195, for inhibition of Plasmodium **falciparum**)
IT 9002-03-3
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(thymidylate synthase-, gene for, of Plasmodium

falciparum, oligonucleotide inhibiting)

L94 ANSWER 46 OF 108 EMBASE COPYRIGHT 1998 ELSEVIER SCI. B.V.
AN 94030068 EMBASE
TI Reduced microbicidal and anti-tumour activities of human monocytes after ingestion of **Plasmodium falciparum** -infected red blood cells.
AU Fiori P.L.; Rappelli P.; Mirkarimi S.N.; Ginsburg H.; Cappuccinelli P.; Turrini F.
CS Department of Biological Chemistry, Institute of Life Sciences, Hebrew University, Jerusalem 91904, Israel
SO PARASITE IMMUNOL., (1993) 15/12 (647-655).
ISSN: 0141-9838 CODEN: PAIMD8
CY United Kingdom
DT Journal
FS 004 Microbiology
016 Cancer
025 Hematology
026 Immunology, Serology and Transplantation
LA English
SL English
AB Oxidatively stressed red blood cells (RBC) and **Plasmodium falciparum**- infected RBC (PRBC) are avidly phagocytosed by human peripheral monocytes. Following the ingestion of PRBC the monocytes' ability to phagocytose PRBC and to generate aggressive oxidative compounds is severely impaired. In the present work the microbicidal and anti-tumour capacities of monocytes fed with diamide-**treated** RBC and PRBC harbouring mature (trophozoite) **parasites** have been investigated. The capacity of the latter, but not of the former, to phagocytose **Escherichia coli** and Staphylococcus aureus and to kill them, as well as ingested Candida albicans cells intracellularly, was found to be markedly impaired. Monocytes that have ingested PRBC had a significantly reduced cytostatic and cytolytic activities against a lymphoblastic tumour cell line. Monocytes fed with oxidatively stressed RBC had normal or sometimes even greater anti-tumour activities. Monocytes that have ingested PRBC showed a reduced capability to produce superoxide following stimulation with phorbol ester. Such impairment in monocyte functions may explain the reduced antibacterial and anti-tumour activities of monocytes in malaria patients, and could be consequential to their ability to resist bacterial infections and to provide means for the control of tumour development in those patients.
CT EMTAGS: **invertebrate** (0723); protozoon (0751); **reticuloendothelial system** (0924); blood and hemopoietic system (0927); infection (0310); etiology (0135); plant (0699); fungus (0763); bacterium (0762); mammal (0738); **human** (0888); nonhuman (0777); controlled study (0197); human tissue, cells or cell components (0111); priority journal (0007); article (0060)
Medical Descriptors:
***plasmodium falciparum**
*monocyte
*bactericidal activity
*antineoplastic activity
*malaria: ET, etiology
erythrocyte
candida albicans
phagocytosis
host parasite interaction
escherichia coli
staphylococcus aureus
human

Toxoplasma
Trichinella spiralis
Trichomonas
(drug-resistant, treatment of, with antisense oligonucleotides)
IT Leishmania
Malaria
Parasite
Plasmodium **falciparum**
Schistosoma
Trypanosoma
Virus
(infection by, oligonucleotides for inhibition of)
IT Gene, microbial
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(oligonucleotide hybridizing with vital, of pathogen, for inhibiting infection by pathogen)
IT Bacteria
(oligonucleotides for inhibition of)
IT Anti-infective agents
(oligonucleotides for inhibition of pathogen for)
IT Bactericides, Disinfectants, and Antiseptics
(oligonucleotides inhibiting replication or reprodn. of bacteria)
IT Antimalarials
(oligonucleotides inhibiting replication or reprodn. of malaria pathogen)
IT Parasiticides
(oligonucleotides inhibiting replication or reprodn. of parasite)
IT Virucides and Virustats
(oligonucleotides inhibiting replication or reprodn. of virus)
IT Trypanosomicides
(oligonucleotides inhibiting replication or reprodn. of Trypanosoma)
IT Pharmaceuticals
(pathogens resistant to, treatment of, with antisense oligonucleotides)
IT Intestine, disease
(amebiasis, drug-resistant, treatment of, with antisense oligonucleotides)
IT Mycosis
(blasto-, drug-resistant, treatment of, with antisense oligonucleotides)
IT Therapeutics
(chemo-, pathogen resistant to, oligonucleotide inhibiting)
IT Mycosis
(coccidioido-, drug-resistant, treatment of, with antisense oligonucleotides)
IT Skin, disease
(dermatophytosis, drug-resistant, treatment of, with antisense oligonucleotides)
IT Therapeutics
(geno-, infection by pathogen inhibition by, oligonucleotides for)
IT Intestine, disease
(giardiasis, drug-resistant, treatment of, with antisense oligonucleotides)
IT Venereal disease
(lymphogranuloma venereum, drug-resistant, infection with, treatment of, with antisense oligonucleotides)
IT Nucleotides, polymers
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(oligo-, infection by pathogen inhibition with)
IT Nucleotides, polymers
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(oligo-, deoxyribo-, thiophosphate-linked, infection by pathogen

parasite merozoite
RL: PRP (Properties)
(amino acid sequence of, prophylaxis and **treatment** of **HIV** infection with)

L94 ANSWER 45 OF 108 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 1998 ACS
AN 1993:617377 HCAPLUS
DN 119:217377
TI Antiparasitic oligonucleotides active against drug-resistant malaria
IN Rapaport, Eliezer; Zamecnik, Paul C.
PA Worcester Foundation for Experimental Biology, USA
SO PCT Int. Appl., 47 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
PI WO 9313740 A2 930722
DS W: CA, JP, KR, US
RW: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE
AI WO 92-US11202 921231
PRAI US 91-815393 911231
DT Patent
LA English
IC ICM A61K031-70
ICS C12N015-11
CC 1-5 (Pharmacology)
Section cross-reference(s): 3
AB Active infection by a pathogen, esp. Plasmodium **falciparum**, is inhibited by administering an oligonucleotide that inhibits the replication or reprodn. of the pathogen. Materials and methods are provided for antisense oligonucleotide therapy against drug-resistant or -sensitive pathogens. Phosphorothioate 5'-GTC GCA GAC TTG TTC CAT CAT-3' (I, complementary to the 1st 21 nucleotides of the open reading frame of P. **falciparum** dihydrofolate reductase-thymidylate synthase gene starting with the start codon), with the last 3' phosphodiester bond being a phosphorbutylamidate for inhibition of exonuclease activity, was equally effective in inhibiting the growth and invasion of chloroquine-resistant and -sensitive strains of P. **falciparum**. I had higher antimalarial activity than an oligonucleotide of identical sequence but lacking the Bu phosphoramidate group at the 3' end.
ST antisense oligonucleotide therapy pathogen; drug resistant malaria antisense oligonucleotide therapy; Plasmodium gene inhibition oligonucleotide
IT Trypanosoma cruzi
(Chagas' disease from, drug-resistant, treatment of, with antisense oligonucleotides)
IT Gene, microbial
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(P195, of Plasmodium **falciparum**, antimalarial oligonucleotides hybridizing with)
IT Candida
Cestode
Chlamydia trachomatis
Cryptococcus (fungus)
Histoplasma capsulatum
Nematode
Pneumocystis carinii
(drug-resistant, infection with, **treatment** of, with antisense oligonucleotides)
IT Ascaris
Aspergillus
Cryptosporidium
Filaria
Rickettsia prowazekii
Rocky Mountain spotted fever
Sporotrichum

cerebrospinal fluid with cell cycle phase-specific therapeutic dispersion allowing persistence in cerebro-ventricular space)

IT Nervous system
(disease, neurol. disorder treatment using administration to cerebrospinal fluid with therapeutic dispersion allowing persistence in cerebro-ventricular space)

IT Virus, animal
(**human** T-cell leukemia type I, neurol. virus infection treatment using administration to cerebrospinal fluid with therapeutic dispersion allowing persistence in cerebro-ventricular space)

IT Virus, animal
(**human** T-cell leukemia type II, neurol. virus infection treatment using administration to cerebrospinal fluid with therapeutic dispersion allowing persistence in cerebro-ventricular space)

IT Virus, animal
(**human immunodeficiency** 1, neurol. virus infection **treatment** using administration to cerebrospinal fluid with therapeutic dispersion allowing persistence in cerebro-ventricular space)

IT Virus, animal
(**human immunodeficiency** 2, neurol. virus infection **treatment** using administration to cerebrospinal fluid with therapeutic dispersion allowing persistence in cerebro-ventricular space)

IT Virus, animal
(lenti-, neurol. virus infection treatment using administration to cerebrospinal fluid with therapeutic dispersion allowing persistence in cerebro-ventricular space)

IT Pharmaceutical dosage forms
(liposomes, neurol. disorder treatment using administration to cerebrospinal fluid with therapeutic dispersion allowing persistence in cerebro-ventricular space)

IT Neoplasm inhibitors
(metastasis, neurol. disorder treatment using administration to cerebrospinal fluid with therapeutic dispersion allowing persistence in cerebro-ventricular space)

IT Virus, animal
(retro-, neurol. virus infection treatment using administration to cerebrospinal fluid with therapeutic dispersion allowing persistence in cerebro-ventricular space)

IT Virus, animal
(slow, neurol. virus infection treatment using administration to cerebrospinal fluid with therapeutic dispersion allowing persistence in cerebro-ventricular space)

IT Neoplasm inhibitors
(subarachnoid space, metastasis, neurol. disorder treatment using administration to cerebrospinal fluid with therapeutic dispersion allowing persistence in cerebro-ventricular space)

IT Meninges
(subarachnoid space, neoplasm, metastasis, inhibitors, neurol. disorder treatment using administration to cerebrospinal fluid with therapeutic dispersion allowing persistence in cerebro-ventricular space)

IT 147-94-4, Cytarabine
RL: ADV (Adverse effect, including toxicity); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(neurol. disorder treatment using administration to cerebrospinal fluid with therapeutic dispersion allowing persistence in cerebro-ventricular space)

IT 50-99-7, Glucose, biological studies 57-50-1, Sucrose, biological studies 99-20-7, Trehalose 31112-62-6, Metrizamide 66108-95-0, Iohexol 92339-11-2, Iodixanol

RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(neurol. disorder treatment using administration to cerebrospinal fluid with therapeutic dispersion allowing persistence in cerebro-ventricular space)

IT 50-02-2, Dexamethasone
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(oral dexamethasone redn. of toxicity of ara-C dispersion intrathecal and intraventricular treatment in cancer patients with neoplastic meningitis)

L94 ANSWER 39 OF 108 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 1998 ACS
AN 1994:672192 HCAPLUS
DN 121:272192
TI Pharmaceutical tryptophan-containing dipeptide compositions and use in treatment of a variety of diseases
IN Khavinson, Vladimir Khatskelevi; Morozov, Vyacheslav Grigorievic; Sery, Sergy Vladimirovich; Green, Lawrence; Sinackevich, Nicolay V.; Kozhemyakin, Andrei L.
PA Cytoven International N.V., USA
SO PCT Int. Appl., 117 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
PI WO 9420063 A2 940915
DS W: AT, AU, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CZ, DE, DK, ES, FI, GB, HU, JP, KP, KR, KZ, LK, LU, LV, MG, MN, MW, NL, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SI, SK, UA, US, UZ, VN
RW: AT, BE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CH, CI, CM, DE, DK, ES, FR, GA, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, ML, MR, NE, NL, PT, SE, SN, TD, TG
AI WO 94-US2354 940304
PRAI US 93-26341 930304
DT Patent
LA English
IC ICM A61K
CC 1-12 (Pharmacology)
Section cross-reference(s): 8, 14, 15, 63
AB The present invention provides compns. and methods for treatment of a variety of disease states. The methods generally comprise administering to a host a therapeutically effective amt. of a dipeptide having the formula X-Trp or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, wherein X is glutamine, glutamate, leucine, or isoleucine. The present invention is useful for **treatment** of infections, hyperimmune states, **immunodeficiencies**, and the like. Bronchial asthma patients, patients infected with Shigella dysentery, pregnant women, etc. were treated with Ile-Trp. People exposed to radiation at Chernobyl were treated with Glu-Trp.
ST tryptophan dipeptide pharmaceutical; infection treatment tryptophan dipeptide; immune system tryptophan dipeptide; disease treatment tryptophan dipeptide; radiation tryptophan dipeptide
IT Dysentery
(Shigella; pharmaceutical tryptophan-contg. dipeptide compns. and use in treatment of variety of diseases)
IT Shigella
(dysentery; pharmaceutical tryptophan-contg. dipeptide compns. and use in treatment of variety of diseases)
IT Cosmetics
(fewer allergy reactions to; pharmaceutical tryptophan-contg. dipeptide compns. and use in treatment of variety of diseases)
IT Anesthetics
Anti-infective agents
Neoplasm inhibitors
(in tryptophan-contg. dipeptide compns.; pharmaceutical tryptophan-contg. dipeptide compns. and use in treatment of variety of diseases)
IT Interferons
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)

(in tryptophan-contg. dipeptide compns.; pharmaceutical tryptophan-contg. dipeptide compns. and use in treatment of variety of diseases)

IT Bacteria
Candida albicans
Fungi
Histoplasma capsulatum
Leishmania
Mycobacterium leprae
Mycobacterium tuberculosis
Mycobacterium
Parasite
Plasmodium (malarial genus)
Virus, animal
(infection; pharmaceutical tryptophan-contg. dipeptide compns. and use in treatment of variety of diseases)

IT Staphylococcus aureus
(peritonitis from methicillin-resistant; pharmaceutical tryptophan-contg. dipeptide compns. and use in treatment of variety of diseases)

IT Acne
Acquired immune deficiency syndrome
Allergy inhibitors
Asthma
Bactericides, Disinfectants, and Antiseptics
Burn
Common cold
Dentifrices
Eye, disease
Fungicides and Fungistats
Immunity
Immunodeficiency
Immunostimulants
Leprosy
Parasiticides
Parturition
Pharmaceutical dosage forms
Pregnancy
Psoriasis
Radiation sickness
Skin, disease
Toxemia of pregnancy
Tuberculosis
Virucides and Virustats
Wound healing promoters
(pharmaceutical tryptophan-contg. dipeptide compns. and use in treatment of variety of diseases)

IT Blood transfusion
(prevention of alloblood rejection after; pharmaceutical tryptophan-contg. dipeptide compns. and use in treatment of variety of diseases)

IT Transplant and Transplantation
(prevention of rejection of; pharmaceutical tryptophan-contg. dipeptide compns. and use in treatment of variety of diseases)

IT Antibiotics
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(pyrazinamide, in tryptophan-contg. dipeptide compns.; pharmaceutical tryptophan-contg. dipeptide compns. and use in treatment of variety of diseases)

IT Malaria
(relapsing forms of; pharmaceutical tryptophan-contg. dipeptide compns. and use in treatment of variety of diseases)

IT Staphylococcus
(skin disease from antibiotic-resistant; pharmaceutical

tryptophan-contg. dipeptide compns. and use in treatment of variety of diseases)
IT Aspergillus
(aspergillosis from, pharmaceutical tryptophan-contg. dipeptide compns. and use in treatment of variety of diseases)
IT Mycosis
(blasto-, pharmaceutical tryptophan-contg. dipeptide compns. and use in treatment of variety of diseases)
IT Candida
(candidiasis from, pharmaceutical tryptophan-contg. dipeptide compns. and use in treatment of variety of diseases)
IT Inflammation
(cellulitis, pharmaceutical tryptophan-contg. dipeptide compns. and use in treatment of variety of diseases)
IT Therapeutics
(chemo-, complications and side effects from; pharmaceutical tryptophan-contg. dipeptide compns. and use in treatment of variety of diseases)
IT Skin, disease
(chromomycosis, pharmaceutical tryptophan-contg. dipeptide compns. and use in treatment of variety of diseases)
IT Osteomyelitis
(chronic, pharmaceutical tryptophan-contg. dipeptide compns. and use in treatment of variety of diseases)
IT Mycosis
(coccidioido-, pharmaceutical tryptophan-contg. dipeptide compns. and use in treatment of variety of diseases)
IT Temperature effects, biological
(cold, frostbite, pharmaceutical tryptophan-contg. dipeptide compns. and use in treatment of variety of diseases)
IT Intestine, disease
(colon, infection, bacterial; pharmaceutical tryptophan-contg. dipeptide compns. and use in treatment of variety of diseases)
IT Cryptococcus neoformans
(cryptococcosis from, pharmaceutical tryptophan-contg. dipeptide compns. and use in treatment of variety of diseases)
IT Virus, animal
(dengue, infection; pharmaceutical tryptophan-contg. dipeptide compns. and use in treatment of variety of diseases)
IT Peptides, biological studies
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(di-, tryptophan-contg.; pharmaceutical tryptophan-contg. dipeptide compns. and use in treatment of variety of diseases)
IT Gingiva
(disease, pharmaceutical tryptophan-contg. dipeptide compns. and use in treatment of variety of diseases)
IT Respiratory tract
(disease, acute, pharmaceutical tryptophan-contg. dipeptide compns. and use in treatment of variety of diseases)
IT Tooth
(disease, caries, pharmaceutical tryptophan-contg. dipeptide compns. and use in treatment of variety of diseases)
IT Ear
(disease, infection, pharmaceutical tryptophan-contg. dipeptide compns. and use in treatment of variety of diseases)
IT Lymphatic system
(disease, inflammation, pharmaceutical tryptophan-contg. dipeptide compns. and use in treatment of variety of diseases)
IT Peritoneum
(disease, peritonitis, from methicillin-resistant Staphylococcus aureus; pharmaceutical tryptophan-contg. dipeptide compns. and use in treatment of variety of diseases)
IT Prostate gland
(disease, prostatitis, pharmaceutical tryptophan-contg. dipeptide

compns. and use in treatment of variety of diseases)
IT Sinus
(disease, sinusitis, pharmaceutical tryptophan-contg. dipeptide compns. and use in treatment of variety of diseases)
IT Hair
(follicle, disease, inflammation, pharmaceutical tryptophan-contg. dipeptide compns. and use in treatment of variety of diseases)
IT Bone, disease
(fracture, pharmaceutical tryptophan-contg. dipeptide compns. and use in treatment of variety of diseases)
IT Skin, disease
(furunculosis, pharmaceutical tryptophan-contg. dipeptide compns. and use in treatment of variety of diseases)
IT Transplant and Transplantation
(graft-vs.-host reaction, pharmaceutical tryptophan-contg. dipeptide compns. and use in treatment of variety of diseases)
IT Virus, animal
(hepatitis, infection; pharmaceutical tryptophan-contg. dipeptide compns. and use in treatment of variety of diseases)
IT Virus, animal
(herpes, infection; pharmaceutical tryptophan-contg. dipeptide compns. and use in treatment of variety of diseases)
IT Virus, animal
(**human** immunodeficiency, infection; pharmaceutical tryptophan-contg. dipeptide compns. and use in treatment of variety of diseases)
IT Bone, disease
Kidney, disease
Lung, disease
Stomach, disease
(infection, bacterial; pharmaceutical tryptophan-contg. dipeptide compns. and use in treatment of variety of diseases)
IT Virus, animal
(influenza, infection; pharmaceutical tryptophan-contg. dipeptide compns. and use in treatment of variety of diseases)
IT Lymphokines and Cytokines
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(interleukins, in tryptophan-contg. dipeptide compns.; pharmaceutical tryptophan-contg. dipeptide compns. and use in treatment of variety of diseases)
IT Neoplasm inhibitors
(leukemia, in tryptophan-contg. dipeptide compns.; pharmaceutical tryptophan-contg. dipeptide compns. and use in treatment of variety of diseases)
IT Mycosis
(mucormycosis, pharmaceutical tryptophan-contg. dipeptide compns. and use in treatment of variety of diseases)
IT Mammary gland
(neoplasm, radiotherapy-treated; pharmaceutical tryptophan-contg. dipeptide compns. and use in treatment of variety of diseases)
IT Blastomyces brasiliensis
(paracoccidioidomycosis from, pharmaceutical tryptophan-contg. dipeptide compns. and use in treatment of variety of diseases)
IT Kidney, disease
(pyelonephritis, pharmaceutical tryptophan-contg. dipeptide compns. and use in treatment of variety of diseases)
IT Skin, disease
(pyoderma, pharmaceutical tryptophan-contg. dipeptide compns. and use in treatment of variety of diseases)
IT Intestine, disease
(small, infection, bacterial; pharmaceutical tryptophan-contg. dipeptide compns. and use in treatment of variety of diseases)
IT Sporothrix schenckii

(sporotrichosis from, pharmaceutical tryptophan-contg. dipeptide compns. and use in treatment of variety of diseases)

IT Animal growth regulators
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(transforming growth factors, in tryptophan-contg. dipeptide compns.; pharmaceutical tryptophan-contg. dipeptide compns. and use in treatment of variety of diseases)

IT Skin
(transplant, prevention of rejection of; pharmaceutical tryptophan-contg. dipeptide compns. and use in treatment of variety of diseases)

IT Lymphokines and Cytokines
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(tumor necrosis factor, in tryptophan-contg. dipeptide compns.; pharmaceutical tryptophan-contg. dipeptide compns. and use in treatment of variety of diseases)

IT Immunization
(vaccination, augmentation of; pharmaceutical tryptophan-contg. dipeptide compns. and use in treatment of variety of diseases)

IT Virus, animal
(varicella-zoster, herpes zoster from, pharmaceutical tryptophan-contg. dipeptide compns. and use in treatment of variety of diseases)

IT Acne
(vulgaris, pharmaceutical tryptophan-contg. dipeptide compns. and use in treatment of variety of diseases)

IT 98-96-4, Pyrazinamide
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(antibiotics, in tryptophan-contg. dipeptide compns.; pharmaceutical tryptophan-contg. dipeptide compns. and use in treatment of variety of diseases)

IT 54-85-3, Isoniazid 57-92-1, Streptomycin, biological studies 69-53-4, Ampicillin 80-08-0 1397-89-3, Amphotericin B 2022-85-7, Flucytosine 2030-63-9, Clofazimine 13292-46-1, Rifampin 62683-29-8D, Colony-stimulating factor, compds. 65277-42-1, Ketoconazole 84625-61-6, Itraconazole 86386-73-4, Fluconazole
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(in tryptophan-contg. dipeptide compns.; pharmaceutical tryptophan-contg. dipeptide compns. and use in treatment of variety of diseases)

IT 61-32-5, Methicillin
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BIOL (Biological study)
(peritonitis from Staphylococcus aureus resistant to; pharmaceutical tryptophan-contg. dipeptide compns. and use in treatment of variety of diseases)

IT 13589-06-5, Ile-Trp 38101-59-6
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(pharmaceutical tryptophan-contg. dipeptide compns. and use in treatment of variety of diseases)

IT 5156-22-9, Leu-Trp 66851-83-0
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(pharmaceutical tryptophan-contg. dipeptide compns. and use in treatment of variety of diseases)

L94 ANSWER 40 OF 108 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 1998 ACS
AN 1994:144158 HCAPLUS
DN 120:144158
TI Nuclease-resistant oligonucleotides stabilized by internal hybridization and their use as therapeutic agents
IN Agrawal, Sudhir; Tang, Jin Yan
PA Hybridon, Inc., USA

SO PCT Int. Appl., 48 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
PI WO 9401550 A1 940120
DS W: AT, AU, BB, BG, BR, CA, CH, CZ, DE, DK, ES, FI, GB, HU, JP, KP, KR, LK, LU, MG, MN, MW, NL, NO, NZ, PL, RO, RU, SD, SE, SK, UA, US, VN
RW: AT, BE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CH, CI, CM, DE, DK, ES, FR, GA, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, ML, MR, NE, NL, PT, SE, SN, TD, TG
AI WO 93-US6326 930702
PRAI US 92-909069 920702
DT Patent
LA English
IC ICM C12N015-11
ICS C07H021-00; A61K031-70
CC 63-5 (Pharmaceuticals)
AB Improved antisense oligonucleotides that are resistant to nucleolytic degrdn. have two regions: a target hybridizing region complementary to a nucleic acid sequence that is from a pathogen, or a cellular gene; and a self-complementary region. Such oligonucleotides are called self-stabilized oligonucleotides. The nuclease resistance of these oligonucleotides may be increased by using unusual bondings such as phosphorothioates. An oligonucleotide complementary to the gag gene of HIV-1 was digested by snake venom phosphodiesterase with a half-life of 75 s; a self-stabilized oligonucleotide carrying a 3' tail of 10 self-complementary oligonucleotides had a half-life of 950 s under the same conditions. The nuclease resistance of these oligonucleotides was greatly increased in the phosphorothioate analog; the half-life of the analog of the first oligonucleotides was increased to 4 h and the analog of the second was essentially undegraded after 4 h. The self-stabilized oligonucleotide was an effective **inhibitor** of **HIV**-1 growth in H9 lymphocytes, as judged by inhibition of p24 synthesis, with an IC50 of 0.25-0.35 .mu.g/mL, compared to 2-2.8 .mu.g/mL for the non-stabilized oligonucleotide.
ST oligonucleotide self stabilized antisense therapeutic; HIV gag gene antisense oligonucleotide selfstabilized
IT Fasciola hepatica
Leishmania
Plasmodium **falciparum**
Trypanosoma brucei
Virus, plant
(infection by, treatment of, oligonucleotides for, nucleolysis-resistant, stabilization by internal hybridization of)
IT Ribozymes
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(inhibition of gene expression with nucleolysis-resistant, stabilization by internal hybridization of)
IT Gene, animal
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(oligonucleotides for inhibition of expression of, stabilization against nucleolysis by internal hybridization of)
IT Virus, animal
(oligonucleotides for treatment of infection by, stabilization against nucleolysis by internal hybridization of)
IT Glycolipoproteins
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(PrP (prion protein), gene for, inhibition of expression of, oligonucleotides for, nucleolysis-resistant, stabilization by internal hybridization of)
IT Glycoproteins, specific or class
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(amyloid A4, pre-, gene for, inhibition of expression of,

oligonucleotides for, nucleolysis-resistant, stabilization by internal hybridization of)

IT Deoxyribonucleic acids
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(complementary, antisense, oligonucleotides, therapeutic, self-stabilized, internal hybridization in, for stabilization against nucleolysis)

IT Virus, plant
(cucumo-, infection by, treatment of, oligonucleotides for, nucleolysis-resistant, stabilization by internal hybridization of)

IT Virus, animal
(foot-and-mouth disease, infection by, treatment of, oligonucleotides for, nucleolysis-resistant, stabilization by internal hybridization of)

IT Virus, animal
(herpes simplex, infection by, treatment of, oligonucleotides for, nucleolysis-resistant, stabilization by internal hybridization of)

IT Virus, animal
(human **immunodeficiency** 1, infection by, **treatment** of, oligonucleotides for, nucleolysis-resistant, stabilization by internal hybridization of)

IT Virus, animal
(human papilloma, infection by, treatment of, oligonucleotides for, nucleolysis-resistant, stabilization by internal hybridization of)

IT Virus, animal
(influenza, infection by, treatment of, oligonucleotides for, nucleolysis-resistant, stabilization by internal hybridization of)

IT Nucleotides, polymers
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(oligo-, self-stabilized, internal hybridization in, for stabilization against nucleolysis)

IT Nucleotides, polymers
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(oligo-, alkylphosphonate-linked, in self-stabilized oligonucleotides showing internal hybridization in, for stabilization against nucleolysis)

IT Nucleotides, polymers
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(oligo-, alkylphosphonothioate-linked, in self-stabilized oligonucleotides showing internal hybridization in, for stabilization against nucleolysis)

IT Nucleotides, polymers
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(oligo-, dithiophosphate-linked, self-stabilized, internal hybridization in, for stabilization against nucleolysis)

IT Nucleotides, polymers
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(oligo-, phosphoramidate-linked, in self-stabilized oligonucleotides showing internal hybridization in, for stabilization against nucleolysis)

IT Nucleotides, polymers
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(oligo-, phosphotriester-linked, in self-stabilized oligonucleotides showing internal hybridization in, for stabilization against nucleolysis)

IT Nucleotides, polymers
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(oligo-, thiophosphate-linked, self-stabilized, internal hybridization in, for stabilization against nucleolysis)

IT Microorganism

(pathogenic, oligonucleotides for treatment of infection by, stabilization against nucleolysis by internal hybridization of)
IT Gene
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(transforming, inhibition of expression of, oligonucleotides for, nucleolysis-resistant, stabilization by internal hybridization of)
IT Virus, animal
(varicella-zoster, infection by, treatment of, oligonucleotides for, nucleolysis-resistant, stabilization by internal hybridization of)
IT Virus, animal
(yellow fever, infection by, treatment of, oligonucleotides for, nucleolysis-resistant, stabilization by internal hybridization of)

L94 ANSWER 41 OF 108 EMBASE COPYRIGHT 1998 ELSEVIER SCI. B.V.
AN 94142324 EMBASE
TI The resolution of acute malaria in a definitive model of B cell deficiency, the J(H)D mouse.
AU Van der Heyde H.C.; Huszar D.; Woodhouse C.; Manning D.D.; Weidanz W.P.
CS Med. Microbiology/Immunology Dept., University of Wisconsin, 1300 University Avenue, Madison, WI 53706, United States
SO J. IMMUNOL., (1994) 152/9 (4557-4562).
ISSN: 0022-1767 CODEN: JOIMA3
CY United States
DT Journal
FS 004 Microbiology
026 Immunology, Serology and Transplantation
LA English
SL English
AB Because the role of cell-mediated immunity (CMI) in the resolution of blood-stage malaria remains unclear, we examined the question of whether **mice** completely lacking Ab-mediated immunity (AMI) but possessing some CMI can resolve experimental malaria previously reported not to require AMI for resolution. Severe combined **immunodeficient mice** reconstituted with enriched immune T cells (<0.5% B220+ cells) suppressed acute Plasmodium chabaudi adami **parasitemia**, suggesting that T, but not B, cells are required to clear this form of malaria. In addition, J(H)D **mice**, which are a definitive model of B cell deficiency, were also shown to resolve P. chabaudi adami, Plasmodium vinckei petteri and Plasmodium chaubadi chabaudi malaria. These observations collectively establish that CMI alone can mediate the clearance of acute malaria caused by these subspecies of Plasmodium. Moreover, the protective cell-mediated immune response involved depends upon CD4+ T cells because J(H)D **mice treated** with anti-CD4 mAb do not resolve their infections. These results suggest that evaluation of immunization regimens to activate CD4+ T cell dependent cell mediated immunity against **Plasmodium falciparum** may be appropriate.
CT EMTAGS: infection (0310); etiology (0135); blood and hemopoietic system (0927); lymphatic system (0929); invertebrate (0723); protozoon (0751); therapy (0160); prevention (0165); nonhuman (0777); female (0042); mouse (0727); mammal (0738); animal model (0106); biological model (0502); controlled study (0197); animal tissue, cells or cell components (0105); priority journal (0007); article (0060)
Medical Descriptors:
*malaria: ET, etiology
***immune deficiency**
humoral immunity
suppressor cell

plasmodium chabaudi
plasmodium vinckei
cellular immunity
immunization
b lymphocyte
nonhuman
female
mouse
animal model
controlled study
animal tissue
animal cell
priority journal
article

L94 ANSWER 42 OF 108 EMBASE COPYRIGHT 1998 ELSEVIER SCI. B.V.
AN 94321839 EMBASE
TI Efficacy of Ro42-1611 (arteflene) in the **treatment** of patients with mild malaria: A clinical trial in Cameroon.
AU Somo-Moyou R.; Mittelholzer M.-L.; Sorenson F.; Haller L.; Sturchler D.
CS F. Hoffmann-La Roche Ltd, Dept POBT, CH-4002 Basel, Switzerland
SO TROP. MED. PARASITOL., (1994) 45/3 (288-291).
ISSN: 0177-2392 CODEN: TMPAEY
CY Germany, Federal Republic of
DT Journal
FS 004 Microbiology
007 Pediatrics and Pediatric Surgery
017 Public Health, Social Medicine and Epidemiology
037 Drug Literature Index
038 Adverse Reactions Titles
LA English
SL English
AB The novel antimalarial Ro 42-1611 (arteflene) was evaluated for safety and efficacy in an open, non-comparative study of patients with mild malaria in the south of Cameroon. Thirty male patients aged 12 to 42 years, with an initial **Plasmodium falciparum** count of >5000 (mean: 21,406) **parasites** /.mu.l and a body temperature of 37.7% to 39.8.degree.C, were selected to receive a single dose of arteflene, corresponding to 25 .+-. 2.5 mg /kg bodyweight. Efficacy was assessed at 6, 9,12, 24, 36, 48 and 72 hours, and at seven days by: reduction in **parasitaemia** and time to **parasite** clearance; resolution of fever and clinical cure (defined as the absence of signs and symptoms of malaria). Adverse events were reported at baseline and at each assessment point, and laboratory tests were carried out at 2 and 7 days. The mean number of **parasites** /.mu.l fell from 21,406 at baseline to 157 after 48 hours, at which point 80% of patients were completely free of **parasites**. Mean body temperature was reduced from 38.9.degree.C at baseline to 37.3.degree.C 12 hours after arteflene administration, and by this time 80% of patients had a normal temperature. Clinical cure rates were also high, with 70% of patients free of all signs and symptoms after 24 hours. However, by day 7, 6/30 (20%) presented with smears positive for **P. falciparum**. There were no adverse events considered to be related to **treatment**. A single dose of 25 mg/kg arteflene was found to be an effective and well-tolerated **treatment** for mild **P. falciparum** malaria.
CT EMTAGS: **Africa** (0403); Africa south of the Sahara (4032); **infection** (0310); therapy (0160); invertebrate (0723); protozoon (0751); mammal (0738); **human** (0888); male (0041); clinical article (0152); adolescent (0017); school child (0016); child (0022); adult (0018); oral drug administration (0181);

human experiment (0104); conference paper (0061); adverse drug reaction (0198); iatrogenic disease (0300)
Medical Descriptors:
*antimalarial activity
cameroon
malaria: DT, drug therapy
drug efficacy
drug safety
plasmodium falciparum
body temperature
time
typhoid fever: DT, drug therapy
typhoid fever: SI, side effect
human
male
clinical article
adolescent
school child
adult
oral drug administration
clinical trial
conference paper
Drug Descriptors:
*antimalarial agent: AE, adverse drug reaction
*antimalarial agent: CT, clinical trial
*antimalarial agent: DT, drug therapy
chloramphenicol: DT, drug therapy
RN 56-75-7; 134-90-7; 2787-09-9

L94 ANSWER 43 OF 108 AIDSLINE
AN 1993:11704 AIDSLINE
DN ICA9-93334739
TI Cerebral toxoplasmosis and cerebral tuberculosis simultaneously in an HIV + patient with median CD4 + counts of 372 cells/mm3 - 21%.
AU Oliveira M P; Silva L C; Castineiras T M; Martins L; Piloto J H; Peixoto C A
CS Federal University of Rio de Janeiro.
SO Int Conf AIDS, (1993). Vol. 9, No. 1, pp. 337 (Abstract No. PO-B07-1209).
CY GERMANY: Germany, Federal Republic of
DT Abstract
FS ICA9
LA English
EM 199311
AB CASE REPORT AND RESULTS: Male, 37 y old, homosexual whose CT showed multiple ring-like contrast enhancement hypodense lesions involving deep brain nuclei (Thalamus, basal ganglia). He was given an empirical trial of 30 days with Pyrimethamine and Sulfadiazine with little improvement. Craniotomy was performed and brain biopsy was done. Two cystic lesions have been biopsied, cultured; histopathology and inoculation in guinea pig showed **Mycobacterium tuberculosis** and the other one was positive for Toxoplasma gondii. With Rifampin, Isoniazid and Pyrazinamide there was great improvement on the tomographic lesions. CONCLUSION: CNS Tuberculosis appears to be uncommon but should be suspected specially in Brazil, after an empirical trial for Toxoplasmosis has failed to improve clinical status and focal lesions on CT.
CT Check Tags: Animal; Case Report; Human; Male
*Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome: CO, complications
Adult
Antitubercular Agents: TU, therapeutic use
*Basal Ganglia Diseases: CO, complications
Basal Ganglia Diseases: MI, microbiology

Accordingly, these fusion proteins may be used in **treatment** of **HIV**-1 or **HIV**-2 infection, or may be used as a form of vaccine (no data). Addnl., these chimeric proteins may be used prophylactically in eye drops or in contraceptives (no data). Fusion proteins specific for other viruses can be prepd. by substituting an antibody Fab fragment or viral receptor for the CD4 antigen.

ST CD4 antigen malaria merozoite protein fusion; receptor virus RBC binding protein fusion; red blood cell binding protein fusion; **HIV** infection **treatment** prevention fusion protein

IT Proteins, specific or class
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(EBA-175, fusion products with virus-binding protein of, prophylaxis and treatment of viral infections with)

IT Immunoglobulins
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(Fab fragment of anti-viral, fusion products with malaria **parasite** merozoite red blood cell-binding protein, prophylaxis and treatment of viral infections with)

IT Proteins, specific or class
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(GBPH (glycophorin binding protein homolog), fusion products with virus-binding protein of, prophylaxis and treatment of viral infections with)

IT Vaccines
(fusion products of malaria **parasite** merozoite red blood cell-binding protein and CD4 antigen as, prevention of HIV infection with)

IT Blood transfusion
(fusion products of malaria **parasite** merozoite red blood cell-binding protein and CD4 antigen for prophylaxis in)

IT Contraceptives
(fusion products of malaria **parasite** merozoite red blood cell-binding protein and CD4 antigen for use in, prevention of HIV infection in relation to)

IT Protein sequences
(of CD4 antigen-malaria **parasite** merozoite red blood cell-binding protein fusions)

IT Plasmodium berghei
Plasmodium chabaudi
Plasmodium cynomolgi
Plasmodium gallinaceum
Plasmodium yoelii yoelii
(red blood cell-binding protein of, fusion products with viral receptor, prophylaxis and treatment of viral infections with)

IT Receptors
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(viral, fusion products with malaria **parasite** merozoite red blood cell-binding protein, prophylaxis and treatment of viral infections with)

IT Hepatitis
(B, prophylaxis and treatment of, fusion products of viral receptor and malaria **parasite** merozoite red blood cell-binding protein for)

IT Hepatitis
(C, prophylaxis and treatment of, fusion products of viral receptor and malaria **parasite** merozoite red blood cell-binding protein for)

IT Antigens
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(CD4, fusion products with malaria **parasite** merozoite red blood cell-binding protein of, prophylaxis and treatment of viral infections with)

IT Hepatitis

(D, prophylaxis and treatment of, fusion products of viral receptor and malaria **parasite** merozoite red blood cell-binding protein for)

IT Receptors
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(Duffy blood-group substances, of **Plasmodium vivax**, fusion products with virus-binding protein of, prophylaxis and treatment of viral infections with)

IT Blood-group substances
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(Duffy, receptors, of **Plasmodium vivax**, fusion products with virus-binding protein of, prophylaxis and treatment of viral infections with)

IT Proteins, specific or class
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(GBP-130 (glycophorin-binding protein, 130,000-mol.-wt.), fusion products with virus-binding protein of, prophylaxis and treatment of viral infections with)

IT Proteins, specific or class
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(P200, fusion products with virus-binding protein of, prophylaxis and treatment of viral infections with)

IT Antigens
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(PMMSA (precursor to major merozoite surface antigen), fusion products with virus-binding protein of, prophylaxis and treatment of viral infections with)

IT Gene
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(chimeric, for fusion products of malaria **parasite** merozoite red blood cell-binding protein and viral receptor)

IT Virus, animal
(hepatitis B, receptor for, fusion products with malaria **parasite** merozoite red blood cell-binding protein, prophylaxis and treatment of viral infections with)

IT Virus, animal
(hepatitis C, receptor for, fusion products with malaria **parasite** merozoite red blood cell-binding protein, prophylaxis and treatment of viral infections with)

IT Virus, animal
(hepatitis D, receptor for, fusion products with malaria **parasite** merozoite red blood cell-binding protein, prophylaxis and treatment of viral infections with)

IT Virus, animal
(**human immunodeficiency** 1, infection with, **treatment** of, fusion products of malaria **parasite** merozoite red blood cell-binding protein and CD4 antigen for)

IT Virus, animal
(**human immunodeficiency** 2, infection with, **treatment** of, fusion products of malaria **parasite** merozoite red blood cell-binding protein and CD4 antigen for)

IT Microorganism development
(merozoite, malaria **parasite**, blood cell-binding protein of, fusion products with virus-binding protein of, prophylaxis and treatment of viral infections with)

IT Pharmaceutical dosage forms
(solns., ophthalmic, fusion products of malaria **parasite** merozoite red blood cell-binding protein and CD4 antigen for, prevention of HIV infection with)

IT 114844-83-6D, Antigen PMMSA (Plasmodium **falciparum** clone g1.1/g126/pEPG3.3 protein moiety reduced), fusion products with CD4 antigen 151616-85-2 151616-86-3 151616-87-4 151616-88-5D, conjugates with CD4 antigen 151616-89-6 151616-90-9 151616-91-0D, fusion products with P200 or PMMSA of malaria

of Virginia School of Medicine, Charlottesville, VA, United States
SO ANN. INTERN. MED., (1987) 106/5 (714-718).
CODEN: AIMEAS
CY United States
FS 004 Microbiology
006 Internal Medicine
015 Chest Diseases, Thoracic Surgery and Tuberculosis
030 Pharmacology
LA English
AB The widespread emergence of chloroquine-resistant **Plasmodium falciparum** led to the formulation of an effective, fixed combination of two antimalarial agents, pyrimethamine and the long-acting sulfonamide sulfadoxine, for prophylaxis and **treatment**. These drugs act at sequential steps to inhibit the formation of tetrahydrofolate in the **parasite**. Recently, their use for malaria prophylaxis has been associated with severe, at times fatal, cutaneous reactions including erythema multiforme, Stevens-Johnson syndrome, and toxic epidermal necrolysis. These reactions have necessitated a major reassessment of the indications for pyrimethamine-sulfadoxine use and increased the search for pharmacologic, immunologic and behavioral approaches to the prophylaxis and **treatment** of infection with **P. falciparum**. Pyrimethamine-sulfadoxine may be effective in preventing recurrent pneumonia caused by Pneumocystis carinii in patients with the acquired **immunodeficiency** syndrome, but life-threatening cutaneous reactions have also been reported in this setting.
CC 037.11.01.03.00. Drug Literature Index/ANTIINFECTIVE AGENTS/Chemotherapeutic agents and antibiotics/Sulfonamides
037.11.04.00.00. //Antiprotozoal drugs
038.29.00.00.00. Adverse Reactions Titles/ANTIPROTOZOAL DRUGS
CT EMTAGS: **priority journal** (0007); skin, hair, nails and sweat glands (0980); intoxication (0302); blood and hemopoietic system (0927); immunological factors (0136); therapy (0160); adverse drug reaction (0198); oral drug administration (0181); review (0001); **human** (0888); infection (0310); protozoon (0751); bacterium (0762)
Medical Descriptors:
*fansidar
***plasmodium falciparum**
*pneumocystis carinii
*pyrimethamine
*sulfadoxine
*erythema multiforme
*stevens johnson syndrome
*toxic epidermal necrolysis
*megaloblastic anemia
*nephrotoxicity
*liver toxicity
*drug hypersensitivity
chloroquine
*drug mixture
*pharmacotherapy
*drug efficacy
*adverse drug reaction
*skin toxicity
***acquired immune deficiency syndrome**
*prophylaxis
drug resistance
Drug Descriptors:
quinine
amodiaquine
proguanil
mefloquine

tetracycline derivative
diethyltoluamide
primaquine
CN Fansidar; Camoquin; Flavoquine; Paludrine
CO Hoffmann la roche (United States); Ici (United Kingdom); Parke davis (United Kingdom); Roussel (France)

L94 ANSWER 84 OF 108 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 1998 ACS DUPLICATE 10
AN 1988:147004 HCAPLUS
DN 108:147004
TI Effect of benzalkonium chloride on HIV and related infections and on other infectious agents
AU Wainberg, M. A.; Bleau, G.
CS Lady Davis Inst. Med. Res., Sir Mortimer B. Davis - Jewis Gen. Hosp., Montreal, PQ, Can.
SO Arch. AIDS Res. (1987), 1(1), 57-68
CODEN: AARSE9
DT Journal
LA English
CC 10-5 (Microbial Biochemistry)
Section cross-reference(s): 1
AB Benzalkonium chloride can be used to greatly reduce HIV-1 (**human** immunodeficiency virus) reverse transcriptase activity upon exposure to virus. Such inactivation takes place in a concn.-dependent manner. Furthermore, this drug is able at concns. of 0.05% and higher, in aq. soln., to completely destroy HIV-1 infectivity, when tested under these conditions. Exposure of free virus to the interior of a benzalkonium-contg. condom appeared to greatly reduce potential infectivity. Similar results were obtained when HIV-1-infected H-9 cells were exposed to benzalkonium within the interior of a condom, prior to exposure to target cells. Neither of two latex rubber condoms tested were permeable to HIV-1 or the HIV-1-infected cells. Following puncture of the condom wall by a 18-gauge needle and the recovery and testing of the contents of the condom from the outside, it was found that no free HIV-1 survived exposure to the interior of a benzalkonium-contg. device, whereas some HIV-1 did survive exposure to the interior of a non-drug-contg. condom. However, some residual infectivity could be detected on the part of HIV-1-infected H-9 cells which had been exposed to the interior of a benzalkonium-contg. condom. Benzalkonium chloride, at moderate concns., was viricidal for herpes simplex virus type 2 and cytomegalovirus. However, this drug had no effect on reactivity of hepatitis B surface antigen with specific antibody. A transient bacteriostatic effect was obsd. with regard to exposure of benzalkonium chloride to **Mycobacterium tuberculosis**.
ST benzalkonium chloride **inhibition human immunodeficiency** virus; virucide benzalkonium chloride; AIDS virus benzalkonium chloride
IT Virucides and Virustats
(benzalkonium chloride)
IT **Mycobacterium tuberculosis**
(inhibition of, by benzalkonium chloride)
IT Quaternary ammonium compounds, biological studies
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(alkylbenzyldimethyl, chlorides, **human immunodeficiency** virus **inhibition** by)
IT Virus, animal
(cytomegalo-, inhibition of, by benzalkonium chloride)
IT Virus, animal
(herpes simplex 2, inhibition of, by benzalkonium chloride)
IT Virus, animal
(**human immunodeficiency, inhibition** of, by benzalkonium chloride)

IT 9068-38-6, Reverse transcriptase
RL: PROC (Process)
(of **human immunodeficiency** virus, benzalkonium chloride **inhibition** of)

L94 ANSWER 85 OF 108 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 1998 ACS
AN 1987:512471 HCAPLUS
DN 107:112471
TI Activity of ciprofloxacin and other fluorinated quinolones against mycobacteria
AU Young, Lowell S.; Berlin, O. George W.; Inderlied, Clark B.
CS Kuzell Inst. Arthritis Infect. Dis., San Francisco, CA, 94115, USA
SO Am. J. Med. (1987), 82(4A), 23-6
CODEN: AJMEAZ; ISSN: 0002-9343
DT Journal
LA English
CC 10-5 (Microbial Biochemistry)
AB The new fluorinated quinolones display interesting but variable activity against mycobacteria. Almost all compds. tested (ciprofloxacin, ofloxacin, enoxacin, norfloxacin, difloxacin, I-934, A-56620, and megalone) inhibit **Mycobacterium tuberculosis** at achievable serum concns., with ciprofloxacin and ofloxacin most active by wt. (minimal inhibitory concn. at which growth of 90% of strains is inhibited is .ltoreq.1 .mu.g/mL). The growth of M. kansasii, M. xenopi, and M. fortuitum is also well inhibited by these agents in the same range of concns. Activity against the M. avium complex is method-dependent, with growth of perhaps one-third of the strains isolated from patients with the acquired **immune deficiency** syndrome **inhibited** by ciprofloxacin. Detn. of individual drug efficacy data in exptl. mycobacterial infections is not a practical goal. However, combination therapy studies are in progress using murine models of both **M. tuberculosis** and M. avium challenges. Ofloxacin has been used with some success in **human** patients with pulmonary tuberculosis. Oral administration may be an important advantage, and, when used in combination with other active agents, the new quinolones may have a useful role in treating mycobacterial infections.
ST mycobacteria fluorinated quinolone ciprofloxacin; tuberculostatic ciprofloxacin ofloxacin enoxacin norfloxacin megalone
IT Mycobacterium avium
Mycobacterium fortuitum
Mycobacterium kansasii
Mycobacterium tuberculosis
Mycobacterium xenopi
(fluorinated quinolone sensitivity of)
IT Tuberculostatics
(fluorinated quinolones)
IT 70458-96-7, Norfloxacin 74011-58-8, Enoxacin 82419-36-1, Ofloxacin 85721-33-1, Ciprofloxacin 91188-00-0, CI-934 98105-99-8, A-56620 98106-17-3, Difloxacin 110158-59-3
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BIOL (Biological study)
(Mycobacterium sensitivity to)

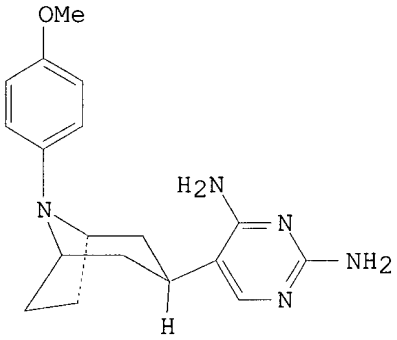
L94 ANSWER 86 OF 108 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 1998 ACS
AN 1986:502597 HCAPLUS
DN 105:102597
TI Silver sulfonamide-complexes of diamines as antimicrobial agents
IN Scovill, John P.; Filippen-Anderson, Judith L.; Gilardi, Richard; Miller, Robert E.; Milhous, Wilber K.
PA USA
SO U. S. Pat. Appl., 36 pp. Avail NTIS Order No. PAT-APPL-6-771 981.
CODEN: XAXXAV

PI US 771981 A0 860328
AI US 85-771981 850903
DT Patent
LA English
CC 63-6 (Pharmaceuticals)
AB Antimicrobial (esp. bacteria and protozoa) agents comprise Ag-sulfonamide complexes of aliph. or arom. diamines having C1-3 in the moiety bridging the 2 amino groups. Thus, the Ag metachloridine complex with 1,2-diaminoethane was prepd. by mixing a water soln. contg. 2.84 g metachloridine and 5 mL 1,2-diaminoethane with a soln. contg. 1.7 g AgNO3 and 3 mL 1,2-diaminoethane and allowing to stand for 3 h. The yield was 75% and the complex melted at 168-169.degree..
ST antimicrobial silver sulfonamide diamine complex; protozoacide silver sulfonamide diamine complex; bactericide silver sulfonamide diamine complex
IT **Escherichia coli**
Klebsiella pneumoniae
Proteus mirabilis
Pseudomonas aeruginosa
Shigella dysenteriae
Staphylococcus aureus
Streptococcus faecalis
(**inhibition** of, with silver-metachloridine-aminoethylpyridine complex)
IT Plasmodium **falciparum**
Trypanosoma rhodesiense
(inhibition of, with silver-sulfonamide-diamine complexes)
IT Antimalarials
Bactericides, Disinfectants, and Antiseptics
Protozoacides
Trypanosomicides
(silver-sulfonamide-diamine complexes)
IT 103937-71-9P 103937-72-0P 103937-73-1P 103937-74-2P
RL: PREP (Preparation)
(prepn. of, as antimicrobial agent)
IT 22199-08-2
RL: RCT (Reactant)
(reaction of, with aminomethylpyridine)
IT 563-63-3
RL: RCT (Reactant)
(reaction of, with metachloridine and aminomethylpyridine)
IT 7761-88-8, reactions
RL: RCT (Reactant)
(reaction of, with metachloridine and diamines)
IT 3731-51-9
RL: RCT (Reactant)
(reaction of, with silver acetate and metachloridine)
IT 565-36-6
RL: RCT (Reactant)
(reaction of, with silver compds. and diamines)
IT 107-15-3, reactions 109-76-2
RL: RCT (Reactant)
(reaction of, with silver nitrate and metachloridine)

L94 ANSWER 87 OF 108 WPIDS COPYRIGHT 1998 DERWENT INFORMATION LTD
AN 86-225208 [34] WPIDS
CR 85-263120 [42]
DNC C86-097206
TI Compsn. of microbially produced recombinant IL-2 - used for treatment of immuno modulatory indications.
DC B04 C03
IN FERNANDES, P M; TAFORO, T A
PA (CETU) CETUS CORP

CYC 1
PI US 4604377 A 860805 (8634)* 8 pp
ADT US 4604377 A US 85-715152 850321
PRAI US 84-594350 840328; US 85-715152 850321
IC A61K037-02; A61K039-39; A61K045-02; C07K013-00
AB US 4604377 A UPAB: 941122
Recombinant IL-2 compsn. (I) comprises a sterile lyophilised mixt. of (i) a selectively oxidised microbially produced recombinant IL-2, which is free of non-IL-2 protein and is at least 95% pure recombinant IL-2, and contains less than 5 ng endotoxin per 100,000 units of IL-2 activity; (ii) a water soluble carrier which does not affect the stability of (i); and (iii) a surface active agent to ensure the water solubility of (i).
For therapy (I) is dissolved in an aq. parenteral injection, the soln. contg. 0.01-2 mg(i), (also claimed).
USE - (I) is useful for **treatment** of **immunodeficiency** states, acquired, inborn or induced by chemotherapy, immunotheapy or irradiation, enhancement of cell-mediated immune responses in the therapy of viral, **parasitic**, bacterial, malignant, fungal, prozoal or mycobacterial or other infectious diseases; induction of enhanced immunologic response of cells ex vivo in the treatment of infectious, malignant, rhumatic or autoimmune diseases; treatment of rhumation of other inflammatory arthidites; treatment of diseases of abnormal immune response by multiple sclerosis, systemic lipus erythematosis, glomerulonephritis or hepatitis; regulation of haematopoietic tumours or pre-malignant or aplastic abormalities of haematopoietic tissue; as an adjuvant in induction of cell-mediated or humoral response to vaccines or antigens; as a mediator or modified of CNS function; for treatment of malignant or pre-malignant diseases in combination with othef therapies; for treatment of **m.tuberculosis** in combination with drug therapy; and for prophylaxis against infectious diseases.
Dwg.0/1
Dwg.0/1
FS CPI
FA AB
MC CPI: B04-C01; B10-A09A; B12-A01; B12-A02C; B12-A04; B12-A06; B12-B01; B12-B04; B12-C10; B12-D02A; B12-D03; B12-D07; B12-D09; B12-E02; B12-G02; B12-G03; B12-G07; B12-M09; C04-C01; C10-A09A; C12-A01; C12-A02C; C12-A04; C12-A06; C12-B01; C12-B04; C12-C10; C12-D02A; C12-D03; C12-D07; C12-D09; C12-E02; C12-G02; C12-G03; C12-G07; C12-M09

L94 ANSWER 88 OF 108 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 1998 ACS
AN 1986:545665 HCAPLUS
DN 105:145665
TI 5-(N-Arylnortropan-3-yl)- and 5-(N-arylpiperidin-4-yl)-2,4-diaminopyrimidines. Novel inhibitors of dihydrofolate reductase
AU Maag, Hans; Locher, Rita; Daly, John J.; Kompis, Ivan
CS F. Hoffmann-La Roche und Co., Ltd., Basel, CH-4002, Switz.
SO Helv. Chim. Acta (1986), 69(4), 887-97
CODEN: HCACAV; ISSN: 0018-019X
DT Journal
LA English
CC 1-3 (Pharmacology)
Section cross-reference(s): 7, 10, 28
GI



I

AB Based on a computer-assisted anal. of the 3-dimensional structure of the binary complex of Escherichia coli dihydrofolate reductase (DHFR) with methotrexate, 5-(N-arylnortropan-3-yl)- and 5-(N-arylpiperidin-4-yl)-2,4-diaminopyrimidines were designed as inhibitors of DHFR. Synthesis of the designed compds. have been carried out. The most potent compd. I [94635-30-0] **inhibited E. coli** DHFR with Ki = 0.49 .times. -9M. The activities within the series of compds. synthesized could be rationalized by mol.-modeling expts. Several compds. within the presented series exhibit antimalarial activities in vitro and in vivo.

ST aminopyrimidine prepn dihydrofolate reductase inhibitor structure; antimalarial aminopyrimidine

IT Antimalarials
((arylnortropanyl)- and (arylpiperidinyl)diaminopyrimidines)

IT Crystal structure
(diamino[(methoxyphenyl)azabicyclooctyl]pyrimidines)

IT Plasmodium **falciparum**
(diaminopyrimidines activity against)

IT **Escherichia coli**
Lactobacillus casei
Liver, composition
(dihydrofolate reductase from, diaminopyrimidines **inhibition** of)

IT Molecular structure-biological activity relationship
(tetrahydrofolate dehydrogenase-inhibiting, of (arylnortropanyl)- and (arylpiperidinyl)diaminopyrimidines)

IT 105-56-6
RL: RCT (Reactant)
(Knoevenagel condensation of, with (dimethoxyphenyl)azabicyclooctanone)

IT 33205-16-2
RL: RCT (Reactant)
(Knoevenagel condensation of, with Et cyanoacetate)

IT 10272-07-8
RL: RCT (Reactant)
(Mannich reaction of, with oxoglutaric acid and dimethoxytetrahydrofuran)

IT 50-01-1
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(condensation of, with Et cyano(dimethoxyphenyl)azabicyclooctaneexoacetate)

IT 9002-03-3
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(inhibitors of, diaminopyrimidines as)

IT 56525-68-9P 104383-34-8P
RL: RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)
(prepn. and Dieckmann condensation and decarboxylation of)

IT 35193-97-6P 94634-89-6P 94635-24-2P
RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)
(prepn. and Knoevenagel condensation with Et cyanoacetate)
IT 94634-90-9P 94635-25-3P
RL: RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)
(prepn. and catalytic hydrogenation of)
IT 94634-92-1P 94635-17-3P 94635-21-9P 94635-27-5P 104404-87-7P
104404-88-8P
RL: RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)
(prepn. and chlorination of)
IT 94634-91-0P 94635-26-4P 104404-85-5P 104404-86-6P
RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)
(prepn. and condensation with guanidine HCl)
IT 94635-30-0P
RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)
(prepn. and dehydrofoalte reductase inhibiting and antimalerial activity of, structure in relation to)
IT 156-81-0DP, derivs. 94635-31-1P 94635-32-2P 94635-33-3P
104383-32-6P 104383-33-7P
RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)
(prepn. and dihydrofolate reductase-inhibiting and antimalarial activities of, structure in relation to)
IT 94634-88-5P 94635-23-1P
RL: RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)
(prepn. and hydrolysis of)
IT 94635-14-0P 94635-15-1P 94635-18-4P 94635-19-5P 94635-22-0P
94635-28-6P 104404-89-9P 104404-90-2P
RL: RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)
(prepn. and redn. of)
IT 104-94-9
RL: RCT (Reactant)
(reaction of, with Et acrylate)
IT 542-05-2
RL: RCT (Reactant)
(reaction of, with dimethoxyaniline and dimethoxytetrahydrofuran)
IT 140-88-5
RL: RCT (Reactant)
(reaction of, with methoxyaniline)
IT 696-59-3
RL: RCT (Reactant)
(reaction of, with oxoglutaric acid and dimethoxyaniline)

L94 ANSWER 89 OF 108 EMBASE COPYRIGHT 1998 ELSEVIER SCI. B.V.
AN 86110803 EMBASE
TI [Antiparasitic drug therapy adapted to particular endemic regions]. INDICATIONS PARTICULIERES DE CERTAINS TRAITEMENTS ANTIPARASITAIRES EN ZONES D'ENDEMIE.
AU Gendrel D.; Nardou M.; Richard-Lenoble D.; Kombila M.
CS Centre Universitaire des Sciences de la Sante, BP 4009, Libreville, Gabon
SO ARCH. FR. PEDIATR., (1985) 42/SUPPL. 2 (983-985).
CODEN: AFPEAM
CY France
LA French
SL English
AB In endemic regions, certain anti-**parasitic** therapies are automatically prescribed when confronted with apparently benign childhood disorders. The diagnostic differentiation between a simple febrile seizure provoked by **Plasmodium falciparum** is often impossible, requiring the initial use of intravenous quinine. Helminth or Giardia infestations often aggravate the chronic diarrhea of malnutrition, or are revealed with corticosteroid therapy, necessitating the initiation of appropriate **treatment**. In addition, the frequent association of

typhoid and schistosomiasis, requires therapy for both in order to prevent relapses.
CC 004.10.01.05.00.
004.10.05.01.00.
004.10.06.03.00.
004.10.08.01.00.
007.07.03.00.00.
007.12.06.00.00.
007.30.05.00.00.
007.36.01.01.00.
017.03.07.00.00.
017.03.08.00.00.
030.20.08.00.00.
030.20.08.04.00.
030.20.09.00.00.
037.11.03.00.00. Drug Literature Index/ANTIINFECTIVE AGENTS/Anthelminthics
037.11.04.00.00. //Antiprotozoal drugs
CT EMTAGS: **priority journal** (0007); therapy (0160); oral drug administration (0181); review (0001); epidemiology (0400); geographical aspects (0401); infection (0310); prevention (0165); **human** (0888); nematode (0754); microorganism (0724)
Medical Descriptors:
*pharmacotherapy
*giardia
***parasitosis**
***plasmodium falciparum**
***typhoid fever**
*schistosomiasis
*mebendazole
*albendazole
*chloroquine
*clioquinol
*quinine formate
*tiabendazole
*metronidazole
*niridazole
quinine
diarrhea
malnutrition
tropic medicine
CN Quinoform

L94 ANSWER 90 OF 108 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 1998 BIOSIS
AN 85:143013 BIOSIS
DN BR29:33009
TI IN-VITRO SUSCEPTIBILITY OF MYCOBACTERIA TO ANSAMYCIN.
AU HEIFETS L; LINDHOLM-LEVY P; ISEMAN M
CS NATL. JEWISH HOSP./RES. CENT., DENVER, COLO.
SO 85TH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE AMERICAN SOCIETY FOR MICROBIOLOGY, LAS VEGAS, NEV., USA, MAR. 3-7, 1985. ABSTR ANNU MEET AM SOC MICROBIOL 85 (0). 1985. 107. CODEN: ASMACK ISSN: 0094-8519
DT Conference
LA English
ST ABSTRACT MYCOBACTERIUM-AVIUM MYCOBACTERIUM-INTRACELLULARE **MYCOBACTERIUM-TUBERCULOSIS HUMAN** RIFAMPIN ANTIBACTERIAL-DRUG BACTERICIDAL BACTERIOSTATIC ACQUIRED **IMMUNE DEFICIENCY** SYNDROME BACTEC RADIOMETRIC SYSTEM MINIMUM **INHIBITORY** CONCENTRATION
RN 13292-46-1 (RIFAMPIN)
51374-14-2 (ANSAMYCIN)
CC General Biology-Symposia, Transactions and Proceedings of Conferences, Congresses, Review Annuals 00520
Radiation-Radiation and Isotope Techniques 06504

Biochemical Studies-General 10060
Pathology, General and Miscellaneous-Necrosis 12510
Pathology, General and Miscellaneous-Therapy 12512
Pharmacology-Clinical Pharmacology *22005
Physiology and Biochemistry of Bacteria 31000
Microbiological Apparatus, Methods and Media 32000
Immunology and Immunochemistry-Bacterial, Viral and Fungal 34504
Immunology and Immunochemistry-Immunopathology, Tissue Immunology *34508
Medical and Clinical Microbiology-General; Methods and Techniques 36001
Medical and Clinical Microbiology-Bacteriology *36002
Medical and Clinical Microbiology-Virology *36006
Chemotherapy-Antibacterial Agents *38504
BC Retroviridae-Oncovirinae 02244
Mycobacteriaceae 05822
Hominidae 86215

L94 ANSWER 91 OF 108 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 1998 ACS
AN 1986:223818 HCAPLUS
DN 104:223818
TI Effect of heat on specific proteins in **human** milk
AU Lyster, Richard L. J.; Hunjan, Manjit; Hall, Eveline D.
CS Natl. Inst. Res. Dairy., Shinfield/Reading, RG2 9AT, UK
SO Nestle Nutr. Workshop Ser. (1984), 5(Hum. Milk Banking), 93-100
CODEN: NNWSDT; ISSN: 0742-2806
DT Journal
LA English
CC 17-8 (Food and Feed Chemistry)
AB **Human** milk samples heated at 62.5.degree. for 30 min reduced Escherichia coli counts to acceptable levels, denatured alk. phosphatase [9001-78-9] so that it remained a useful test for proper pasteurization (**Mycobacterium tuberculosis** is less heat-stable than is the enzyme), but partly degraded lactoferrin and serum IgA. Heating for 30 min at 57.degree. showed no loss of IgA on lactoferrin, adequate redn. of the E. coli count, but did not inactivate and thus minimized the usefulness of using alk. phosphatase as a test enzyme for proper pasteurization; lipase [9001-62-1] may be substituted as a test enzyme at this temp.
ST milk **human** pasteurization protein denaturation
IT **Escherichia coli**
(growth **inhibition** of, of **human** milk, pasteurization method in relation to)
IT Enzymes
Lactoferrins
RL: PROC (Process)
(of **human** milk, heat denaturation of)
IT Immunoglobulins
RL: PROC (Process)
(A, of **human** milk, heat denaturation of)
IT Milk
(**human**, proteins of, heat denaturation of)
IT 9001-62-1 9001-78-9
RL: PROC (Process)
(of **human** milk, denaturation of, as index of proper pasteurization)

L94 ANSWER 92 OF 108 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 1998 BIOSIS
AN 84:256581 BIOSIS
DN BA77:89565
TI ANTI BACTERIAL ACTIVITY OF PALMITOYL TUBERACTINAMINE N AND DI-BETA LYSYL CAPREOMYCIN IIA.
AU YAMADA T; YAMANOUCHI T; ONO Y; NAGATA A; WAKAMIYA T; TESHIMA T; SHIBA T

CS RES. INST. FOR MICROBIAL DISEASES, OSAKA UNIV., 3-1 YAMADA-OKA, SUITA, OSAKA 565, JPN.
SO J ANTIBIOT (TOKYO) 36 (12). 1983 (RECD. 1984). 1729-1734. CODEN: JANTAJ ISSN: 0021-8820
LA English
AB Palmitoyltuberactinamine N (Pal-Tua N) and di-.beta.-lysylcapreomycin IIA (di-.beta.-Lys-Cpm IIA), synthetic derivatives of the antituberculous agent tuberactinomycin (Tum) and capreomycin (Cpm), respectively, were tested for antibacterial activity. Pal-Tua N **inhibited** tuberactinomycin-resistant Mycobacterium smegmatis, **Escherichia coli**, Corynebacterium diphtheriae, Staphylococcus aureus and Streptococcus pyogenes, and had no activity against **M. tuberculosis**. Di-.beta.-Lys-Cpm IIA **inhibited** the growth of laboratory-derived Tum-resistant M. smegmatis and **M. tuberculosis** as well as Tum-resistant **M. tuberculosis** from patients, with 1 exceptional case.
ST MYCOBACTERIUM-SMEGMATIS **MYCOBACTERIUM-TUBERCULOSIS** ESCHERICHIA-COLI CORYNEBACTERIUM-DIPHTHERIAE STAPHYLOCOCCUS-AUREUS STREPTOCOCCUS-PYOGENES **HUMAN** TUBER ACTINOMYCIN CAPREOMYCIN ANTIBACTERIAL-DRUG
RN 11003-38-6 (CAPREOMYCIN)
11075-36-8 (TUBER ACTINOMYCIN)
CC Biochemical Studies-Proteins, Peptides and Amino Acids 10064
Pathology, General and Miscellaneous-Therapy 12512
Pharmacology-General *22002
Physiology and Biochemistry of Bacteria 31000
Medical and Clinical Microbiology-Bacteriology *36002
Chemotherapy-Antibacterial Agents *38504
BC Enterobacteriaceae 04810
Micrococcaceae 05510
Streptococcaceae 05514
Coryneform Group of Bacteria 05814
Mycobacteriaceae 05822
Hominidae 86215

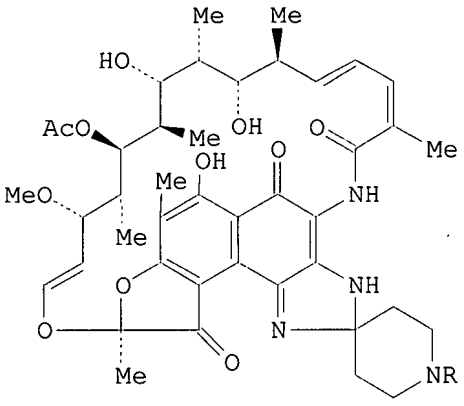
L94 ANSWER 93 OF 108 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 1998 BIOSIS DUPLICATE 11
AN 81:247662 BIOSIS
DN BA72:32646
TI **MALARIO THERAPY** AND CANCER.
AU GREENTREE L B
CS 3111 EAST BROAD ST., COLUMBUS, OHIO.
SO MED HYPOTHESES 7 (1). 1981. 43-50. CODEN: MEHYDY ISSN: 0306-9877
LA English
AB **Malariotherapy** [using the Madagascar strain of Plasmodium vivax] merits a clinical trial as an adjuvant to conventional cancer therapy. This particular modality of treatment is a most potent stimulus of macrophage activity. These scavenger cells are widely believed to be an essential arm in the host's immune defenses against malignant disease, both as regards the processing of antigens and as killers of tumor cells. **Malariotherapy** was used to effectively treat some 16,000 patients with paretic neurosyphilis in 1 institution alone, before the advent of the penicillin age, and has proved to be a particularly safe modality of treatment.
ST HUMAN PLASMODIUM-VIVAX MADAGASCAR STRAIN MACROPHAGE IMMUNE DEFENSE PENICILLIN ANTIINFECTIVE NEURO SYPHILIS THERAPY SAFETY
RN 1406-05-9 (PENICILLIN)
CC Cytology and Cytochemistry-Animal 02506
Biochemical Studies-General 10060
Pathology, General and Miscellaneous-Therapy 12512
Metabolism-General Metabolism; Metabolic Pathways 13002
Blood, Blood-Forming Organs and Body Fluids-Blood Cell Studies 15004
Blood, Blood-Forming Organs and Body Fluids-Lymphatic Tissue and Reticuloendothelial System *15008

Nervous System-General; Methods 20501
Nervous System-Pathology *20506
Pharmacology-Immunological Processes and Allergy *22018
Neoplasms and Neoplastic Agents-Therapeutic Agents; Therapy *24008
Immunology and Immunochemistry-General; Methods *34502
Immunology and Immunochemistry-Immunopathology, Tissue Immunology *34508
Immunology, Parasitological *35000
Chemotherapy-General; Methods; Metabolism *38502
Food and Industrial Microbiology-Food and Beverage Spoilage and Contamination *39002
Parasitology-Medical *60504
Invertebrata, Comparative and Experimental Morphology, Physiology and Pathology-Protozoa 64002
BC Spirochaetaceae 04510
Sporozoa 35400
Hominidae 86215

L94 ANSWER 94 OF 108 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 1998 BIOSIS
AN 83:192595 BIOSIS
DN BA75:42595
TI INVESTIGATIONS ON THE BACTERIAL INTESTINAL FLORA IN CHILDREN INVADED WITH **ASCARIS-LUMBRICOIDES**.
AU ZAN T K; ESEVA Z
CS SCI. RES. INST. INFECT. PARASIT. DIS., SOFIA, BULG.
SO KHELMINTOLOGIYA 12 (0). 1981 (RECD. 1982). 31-35. CODEN: KHELDD
ISSN: 0324-1947
LA Bulgarian
AB There were 108 children aged 7-10 yr from a village in Southwestern Bulgaria investigated. Quantitative and qualitative investigations of the intestinal microflora as well as **parasitic** investigations of fecal samples before and a mo. after treatment with Decaris were carried out. The intensity of the invasion with A. lumbricoides among the investigated children was comparatively high (51.8%). Decaris is one of the medicines with a good curative effect (96%). No difference in the microbial number of the aerobic intestinal flora in children with ascaridiasis before and after treatment was established. The quantity of the anaerobic bifidobacteria in children with ascaridiasis was greater than in those without ascaridiasis. The difference was statistically significant. The number of the isolated enteropathogenic **Escherichia coli** in children with ascaridiasis before **treatment** was greater than in those without ascaridiasis. The difference was statistically significant. A decrease was observed in the number of the isolated **E. coli** after **treatment** of children with ascaridiasis. A difference in the quantity of the isolated enteropathogenic E. coli was not observed in children without ascaridiasis either before or after treatment. Thus, the treatment of the ascaridiasis probably should precede that of the intestinal infections in cases when combinations of A. lumbricoides and pathogenic intestinal bacteria occur.
ST BIFIDOBACTERIA ESCHERICHIA-COLI DECARIS ANTIPARASITIC-DRUG SOUTHWESTERN BULGARIA
RN 16595-80-5 (DECARIS)
CC Mathematical Biology and Statistical Methods 04500
Social Biology; Human Ecology 05500
Biochemistry-Gases 10012
Pathology, General and Miscellaneous-Comparative 12503
Pathology, General and Miscellaneous-Therapy *12512
Digestive System-General; Methods 14001
Digestive System-Physiology and Biochemistry *14004
Digestive System-Pathology *14006
Pharmacology-Clinical Pharmacology 22005

Pharmacology-Digestive System *22014
Pediatrics *25000
Physiology and Biochemistry of Bacteria 31000
Medical and Clinical Microbiology-General; Methods and Techniques 36001
Medical and Clinical Microbiology-Bacteriology *36002
Chemotherapy-Antiparasitic Agents *38510
Parasitology-Medical *60504
Invertebrata, Comparative and Experimental Morphology, Physiology and Pathology-Aschelminthes 64016
BC Bacteria-Unspecified 04000
Enterobacteriaceae 04810
Actinomycetaceae 05810
Nematoda 51300
Hominidae 86215

L94 ANSWER 95 OF 108 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 1998 ACS
AN 1981:10879 HCAPLUS
DN 94:10879
TI Biological activity of a new class of rifamycins spiropiperidylrifamycins
AU Sanfilippo, A.; Della Bruna, C.; Marsili, L.; Morvillo, E.; Pasqualucci, C. R.; Schioppacassi, G.; Ungheri, D.
CS Res. Lab., Farmitalia Carlo Erba, Milan, Italy
SO J. Antibiot. (1980), 33(10), 1193-8
CODEN: JANTAJ; ISSN: 0021-8820
DT Journal
LA English
CC 1-3 (Pharmacodynamics)
GI



I

AB The biol. properties of spiro-piperidyl-rifamycins (I), a new class of rifamycin antibiotics, are described. In these derivs. the positions 3 and 4 have been incorporated into an imidazolyl ring bearing a spiro-piperidyl group N substituted with linear and branched aliph. chains. The in vitro antibacterial activity against Staphylococcus aureus and **Mycobacterium tuberculosis** increases with the no. of the carbon atoms in the linear side chain, whereas the **inhibitory** effect on **Escherichia coli** is lowered. The antibacterial activity is only marginally affected by branching of the side chain. In vivo (exptl. infections of **mice**), the optimal therapeutic activity against **M. tuberculosis** is shown by compds. bearing 3-5 carbon atoms as a linear or branched side chain; in comparison with rifampicin, the potency of these derivs. is 2-3 times higher. The finding is in a good agreement

with the exceptional tissue tropism, which seems to be a favorable property of this group of derivs.

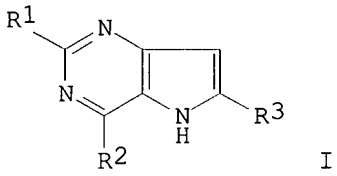
ST spiropiperidyl rifamycin deriv antibiotic structure; structure activity spiropiperidyl rifamycin deriv

IT Antibiotics
(spiropiperidyl rifamycins as, structure in relation to)

IT Molecular structure-biological activity relationship
(antibiotic, of spiropiperidyl rifamycins)

IT 6998-60-3D, spiropiperidyl derivs. 62295-71-0 71072-23-6 71072-29-2 72544-08-2 72544-09-3 72544-14-0 72544-15-1 72559-05-8 72559-06-9 72559-07-0 75903-10-5 75903-11-6 75903-12-7 75903-13-8
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BIOL (Biological study)
(antibiotic activity of, structure in relation to)

L94 ANSWER 96 OF 108 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 1998 ACS
AN 1980:69323 HCAPLUS
DN 92:69323
TI Pyrrolo[3,2-d]pyrimidines as potential antitumor agents
AU Kravchenko, A. I.; Chernov, V. A.; Shcherbakova, L. I.; Filitis, L. N.; Pershin, G. N.; Sokolova, V. N.
CS Vses. Nauchno-Issled. Khim.-Farm. Inst., Moscow, USSR
SO Farmakol. Toksikol. (Moscow) (1979), 42(6), 659-65
CODEN: FATOAO; ISSN: 0014-8318
DT Journal
LA Russian
CC 1-3 (Pharmacodynamics)
Section cross-reference(s): 3
GI



I

AB Only 1 of the 44 pyrrolopyrimidines I tested, 2,6-dimethyl-4-sulfanilamidopyrrolo(3,2-d)pyrimidine [72549-78-1], showed marked **inhibitory** activity against **Escherichia coli** in vitro, having a minimal **inhibitory** concn. (MIC) of 1 .mu.g/mL. Eight of the compds. had MIC values .ltoreq.1 .mu.g/mL against Lactobacillus casei and 11 had similar MICs against **Mycobacterium tuberculosis** H37Rv. In addn. to showing high antibacterial activity, 6-methyl-4-mercapto-2-phenylpyrrolo[3,2-d]pyrimidine [72168-74-2] also had marked antitumor activity against sarcoma 180 in **mice** and increased the life span of animals with leukemia L-1210.

ST pyrrolopyrimidine deriv bactericide antitumor

IT Bactericides, Disinfectants and Antiseptics
Neoplasm inhibitors
(pyrrolopyrimidines)

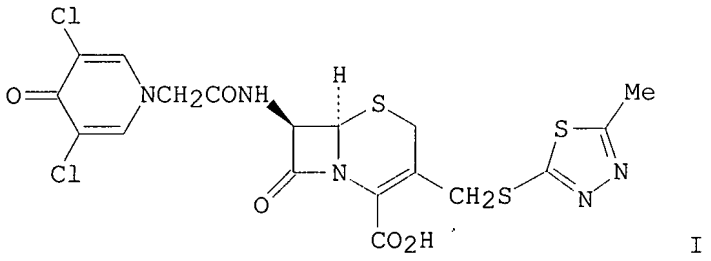
IT Molecular structure-biological activity relationship
(bactericidal, of pyrrolopyrimidines)

IT Molecular structure-biological activity relationship
(neoplasm-inhibiting, of pyrrolopyrimidines)

IT 272-50-4D, derivs. 41040-25-9 41040-27-1 41040-28-2 41040-29-3 41040-39-5 52617-58-0 52617-59-1 52617-60-4 52617-61-5 52617-62-6 52617-69-3 52617-72-8 52659-60-6 52739-36-3 72168-68-4 72168-69-5 72168-70-8 72168-71-9

72168-72-0 72168-73-1 72168-74-2 72549-60-1 72549-61-2
72549-62-3 72549-63-4 72549-64-5 72549-65-6 72549-66-7
72549-67-8 72549-68-9 72549-69-0 72549-70-3 72549-71-4
72549-72-5 72549-73-6 72549-74-7 72549-75-8 72549-76-9
72549-77-0 72549-78-1 72549-79-2 72549-80-5 72549-81-6
72561-16-1
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(bactericidal and neoplasm-inhibiting activity of, structure in relation to)

L94 ANSWER 97 OF 108 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 1998 ACS
AN 1979:180801 HCAPLUS
DN 90:180801
TI Cefazedone: microbiological evaluation in comparison with cephalothin and cefazolin
AU Wahlig, H.; Dingeldein, E.; Mitsuhashi, S.; Kawabe, H.
CS Dep. Chemother., E. Merck, Darmstadt, Ger.
SO Arzneim.-Forsch. (1979), 29(2A), 369-78
CODEN: ARZNAD; ISSN: 0004-4172
DT Journal
LA English
CC 3-2 (Biochemical Interactions)
GI



I

AB In low concns., cefazedone Na (I Na) [63521-15-3] was active against a large no. of gram-pos. and gram-neg. organisms susceptible to other .beta.-lactam antibiotics. I was several times more potent than cefazolin Na [27164-46-1] and cephalothin Na [58-71-9] against Staphylococcus aureus and even more so against Streptococcus pyogenes. Also enterococci (Streptococcus faecalis), which are usually resistant to cephalosporins, were inhibited by 90% by I. The min. inhibitory concns. of I against gram-neg. pathogens were comparable to those of cefazolin. Proteus mirabilis strains were inhibited by only 70%. I acted bactericidally in low concns. with only small differences between the min. inhibitory and the min. bactericidal levels. The effects of inoculum size, pH, **human** serum, and different culture media on the I antibacterial activity were negligible. Max. activity was obsd. at pH 6.0. Stability in body fluids and buffer solns. were investigated at various temps. I could be stored for .gtoreq.8 wk without loss of activity at -30.degree. in **human** serum and urine as well as in phosphate buffer, pH 7.0. The rate of binding to serum protein was high (93-96%), but the effect of the addn. of serum on the antibacterial activity was not marked indicating that such binding is reversible. Development of resistance in vitro could be achieved in a similar way with I and cefazolin. There was a stepwise emergence and a slow increase in resistance in Staphylococci and a more rapid one in Escherichia coli. Although I was hydrolyzed by .beta.-lactamases, it was more stable against various crude enzymes than cefazolin and cephalothin.
ST cefazedone antibacterial activity; bactericide cefazedone;

cephalothin bactericide cefazedone; cefazolin bactericide cefazedone
IT Clostridium perfringens
Enterobacter
Escherichia coli
Klebsiella
Mycobacterium tuberculosis
Proteus
Pseudomonas aeruginosa
Serratia marcescens
Staphylococcus
Streptococcus
(cefazedone **inhibition** of)
IT 58-71-9 27164-46-1 63521-15-3
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BIOL (Biological study)
(bactericidal activity of)

L94 ANSWER 98 OF 108 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 1998 ACS
AN 1976:84140 HCAPLUS
DN 84:84140
TI Tumor regression caused by endotoxins and mycobacterial fractions
AU Ribi, Edgar E.; Granger, Donald L.; Milner, Kelsey C.; Strain, S. Michael
CS Rocky Mt. Lab., Natl. Inst. Allergy Infect. Dis., Hamilton, Mont., USA
SO J. Natl. Cancer Inst. (1975), 55(5), 1253-7
CODEN: JNCIAM
DT Journal
LA English
CC 1-5 (Pharmacodynamics)
AB Oil drop prepns. contg. trehalose mycolate (P3) (isolated from wax D from **Mycobacterium tuberculosis** strain Aoyamia B) and bacterial endotoxin produced cure rates of up to 90% in guinea **pigs** with transplanted hepatocaracinoma. Regression was faster than with live bacille Calmette Guerin and older tumors could be treated successfully. The most effective endotoxins were from rough strains of salmonellae, known as Re mutants, which could not synthesize and attach the polysaccharide portion of the endotoxin.
ST endotoxin trehalose mycolate neoplasm inhibition; Salmonella endotoxin neoplasm inhibition
IT Toxins
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(endo, neoplasm inhibition by trehalose mycolate and)
IT Neoplasm inhibitors
(endotoxins and trehalose mycolate)
IT **Escherichia coli**
Salmonella enteritidis
Salmonella minnesota
Salmonella typhimurium
(endotoxins of, neoplasm **inhibition** by trehalose mycolate and)
IT .alpha.-D-Glucopyranoside, .alpha.-D-glucopyranosyl, esters with mycolic acids
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(neoplasm inhibition by endotoxins and)

L94 ANSWER 99 OF 108 MEDLINE DUPLICATE 12
AN 75074475 MEDLINE
DN 75074475
TI [Present applications of **malariotherapy**].
Applications actuelles de la malariatherapie.
AU Lupascu G
SO BULLETIN OF THE WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION, (1974) 50 (3-4) 165-7.

Journal code: C80. ISSN: 0042-9686.
CY Switzerland
DT Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LA French
EM 197505
CT Check Tags: Human
Anopheles
Antimalarials: TU, therapeutic use
Drug Resistance
English Abstract
Hyperthermia, Induced
Malaria: DT, drug therapy
Malaria: TH, therapy
Malaria: TM, transmission
Neurosyphilis: DT, drug therapy
Neurosyphilis: TH, therapy
Penicillins: TU, therapeutic use
Plasmodium
Treponema

L94 ANSWER 100 OF 108 EMBASE COPYRIGHT 1998 ELSEVIER SCI. B.V.
AN 74119494 EMBASE
TI Malaria in New York City. III. 1940 to 1959.
AU Harvey R.P.; Imperato P.J.; Shookhoff H.B.
CS City New York Dept. Hlth, New York, N.Y., United States
SO N.Y.ST.J.MED., (1973) 73/21 (2601-2605).
CODEN: NYSJAM
LA English
AB A change in the epidemiology of malaria in New York City occurred between 1940 and 1959. The major change was in the source of infection from indigenously acquired cases to imported cases. With this change, new age sex specific attack rates were recognized. Large scale importation of cases failed to produce an endemic outbreak of disease, and in the years between World War II and the Korean War, and the years between the Korean War and the Vietnam War, the virtual disappearance of malaria continued to be observed. In 1959 only 2 cases were reported in the entire city population. Drug addict associated malaria and **malariotherapy** for the treatment of syphilis ceased during the 1940s. The use of quinine for dilution of heroin in New York City undoubtedly played an important role in the former. With the cessation of the Korean conflict, malaria cases became limited to travelers to endemic areas and the infrequent infection resulting from blood transfusion.
CC 005.02.12.00.00.
005.02.13.03.00.
005.02.14.00.00.
005.02.22.02.00.
017.03.07.00.00.
CT EMTAGS: infection (0310); epidemiology (0400); North America (0405); prevention (0165)
Medical Descriptors:
*malaria
*plasmodium vivax
*plasmodium falciparum

L94 ANSWER 101 OF 108 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 1998 ACS
AN 1972:535580 HCAPLUS
DN 77:135580
TI Antibacterial activity of pyrimidine and pyrrolo (3,2-d)pyrimidine derivatives
AU Pershin, G. N.; Sherbakova, L. I.; Zykova, T. N.; Sokolova, V. N.
CS Vses. Nauchno-Issled. Khim.-Farm. Inst. im. Ordzhonikidze, Moscow, USSR
SO Farmakol. Toksikol. (Moscow) (1972), 35(4), 466-71

CODEN: FATOAO
DT Journal
LA Russian
CC 3-2 (Biochemical Interactions)
AB Most of the 85 pyrimidine and pyrrolopyrimidine derivs. studied were bacteriostatic toward **Mycobacterium tuberculosis**, 43 were bacteriostatic toward Lactobacillus casei, and none were active against Escherichia coli. 6-Chloro-N-[2-(1-cyclohexen-1-yl)ethyl]-5-(2-propen-1-yl)-4-pyrimidinamine (I) [19674-87-4], 7-(butylthio)-2,5-dimethyl-1H-pyrrolo[3,2-d]pyrimidine (II) [36557-26-3], and 6 other compds. bacteriostatic toward **M. tuberculosis**, after administration to tuberculous **mice**, had no effect on the disease.
ST pyrimidine deriv bacteria inhibition; pyrrolopyrimidine deriv bacteria inhibition; tuberculosis inhibition pyrimidine deriv
IT Bactericides, Disinfectants and Antiseptics
(pyrimidine and pyrrolopyrimidine derivs. as)
IT **Escherichia coli**
Lactobacillus casei
Mycobacterium tuberculosis
(pyrimidine and pyrrolopyrimidine derivs. **inhibition** of)
IT 5H-Pyrrolo[3,2-d]pyrimidine, derivs.
Pyrimidine, derivs.
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BIOL (Biological study)
(bactericidal activity of)
IT 19674-87-4 36557-26-3
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BIOL (Biological study)
(bactericidal activity of)

L94 ANSWER 102 OF 108 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 1998 BIOSIS
AN 72:190109 BIOSIS
DN BA54:20103
TI THE COURSE OF THE FLUORESCENT ANTIBODY LEVEL DURING HUMAN MALARIA INDUCED BY **MALARIO THERAPY** WITH PLASMODIUM-VIVAX.
AU GARIN J P; AMBROISE-THOMAS P; KIEN TRUONG T; SALIOU P
SO BULL W H O 44 (5). 1971 689-699. CODEN: BWHOA6 ISSN: 0366-4996
LA Unavailable
ST IMMUNO GLOBULINS
CC Biochemical Studies-Proteins, Peptides and Amino Acids 10064
Movement 12100
Pathology, General and Miscellaneous-Diagnostic 12504
Pathology, General and Miscellaneous-Therapy *12512
Metabolism-Proteins, Peptides and Amino Acids *13012
Blood, Blood-Forming Organs and Body Fluids-Blood and Lymph Studies 15002
Blood, Blood-Forming Organs and Body Fluids-Blood Cell Studies 15004
Blood, Blood-Forming Organs and Body Fluids-Blood, Lymphatic and Reticuloendothelial Pathologies *15006
Immunology and Immunochemistry-General; Methods 34502
Immunology, Parasitological *35000
Medical and Clinical Microbiology-Serodiagnosis *36504
Parasitology-Medical *60504
BC Sporozoa 35400
Hominidae 86215

L94 ANSWER 103 OF 108 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 1998 ACS
AN 1971:84343 HCAPLUS
DN 74:84343
TI Anti-bacterial activity of ungulic acid
AU Leikola, Erkki; Teppo, Anna M.; Vilppula, H.
CS Res. Dep., Orion-Yhtyma Oy, Helsinki, Finland

SO Ann. Med. Exp. Biol. Fenn. (1970), 48(4), 234-7
CODEN: AMEBA7
DT Journal
LA English
CC 8 (Microbial Biochemistry)
AB Ungulic acid inhibited the growth of Streptococcus faecalis and Staphylococcus aureus in concns. of 1.6-2.3mM, while Pseudomonas aeruginosa, Kbsiella pneumoniae, and Proteus mirabilis were inhibited by concns. of 7.8mM. Ungulic acid did not **inhibit** **Escherichia coli**. Ungulic acid also had bacteriostatic activity against **Mycobacterium** **tuberculosis**. The min. inhibitory concn. of ungulic acid in vitro was compared to the concn. of ungulic acid in normal **human** epidermis.
ST ungulic acid antibacterial activity; antibacterial activity ungulic acid
IT Antibiotics, biological studies
(from animals, ungulic acid as)
IT Ungulic acid
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BIOL (Biological study)
(bactericidal activity of)

L94 ANSWER 104 OF 108 WPIDS COPYRIGHT 1998 DERWENT INFORMATION LTD
AN 67-06204H [01] WPIDS
CR 66-13596F [00]
TI 2-Substd. 5-nitrofurans antibiotics.
DC B03 C02
PA (PHAA) PHARMACIA AB
CYC 2
PI CA 811726 A (6801)*
NL 138126 B (7310)
PRAI SE 63-2193 630228; SE 64-1845 640215
AB CA 811726 A UPAB: 930831
Cpds. tautomeric forms and acid addition salts. R1, R2, R3 and R4 = H, alkyl (one or two only) or -COR6 (one only) where R6 = H or (1-3C) alkyl opt. substd. with halogenR5 = H, or may form a double bonds with R1, R2 or R4
Antibiotics.
Shown to be effective against **M.** **tuberculosis**, Staphylococcus aureus, **E. coli**, Salmonella and Shigella. **Mice**, **treated** orally with 50 mg./kg. body wt., were still excreting active cpds. in urine, up to 6 hrs. after treatment
3-amino-4-methyl-5-(5-nitro-2-furyl)-1:2:4-triazole
FS CPI
FA AB
MC CPI: C07-A01; C07-D13; C12-A01; C12-A04

L94 ANSWER 105 OF 108 MEDLINE
AN 69064310 MEDLINE
DN 69064310
TI [A new technic to control **malariotherapy** in syphilogenic psychoses].
Uma nova tecnica de controle da malarioterapia nas psicoses sifilogenicas.
AU Garcia J A; Silva J R; Lopes P F
SO REVISTA BRASILEIRA DE MEDICINA, (1967 Nov) 24 (11) 902-6.
Journal code: RJ5. ISSN: 0034-7264.
CY Brazil
DT Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LA Portuguese

EM 196903
CT Check Tags: Human
Brazil
*Delirium, Dementia, Amnestic, Cognitive Disorders: ET, etiology
***Hyperthermia, Induced**
Penicillins: TU, therapeutic use
Plasmodium: IM, immunology
*Syphilis: CO, complications
Syphilis: EP, epidemiology
United States

L94 ANSWER 106 OF 108 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 1998 ACS
AN 1967:114128 HCAPLUS
DN 66:114128
TI Specificity of resistance to tuberculosis and to salmonellosis stimulated in **mice** by oil-treated cell walls
AU Ribi, Edgar; Brehmer, Werner; Milner, Kelsey C.
CS Natl. Insts. of Health, Rocky Mt. Lab., Hamilton, Mont., USA
SO Proc. Soc. Exp. Biol. Med. (1967), 124(2), 408-13
CODEN: PSEBAA
DT Journal
LA English
CC 13 (Immunochemistry)
AB When **mice** were vaccinated s.c. with untreated or mineral oil (0.48 ml./100 mg. cell wall)treated prepns. of dried cell walls (0.4-10 .mu.g.) from Salmonella enteritidis and challenged 14 days later with viable S. enteritidis (1 .times. 107 plate count units, i.p.), they were protected 4 days after challenge in a dose-graded response; 90% of the unvaccinated **mice** died. **Mice** receiving endotoxin (0.5-50 .mu.g.) from Citrobacter [Escherichia] freundii were not significantly protected. **Mice** given oil-**treated** and nontreated **E. coli** cell wall prepns. (0.4-100 .mu.g., i.v.) and challenged i.p. 24 hrs. later with 8 .times. 107 cells of S. typhosa were protected; 75-100% of the controls died within 3 days. The cell walls of BCG, oil-treated or not, were not protective. I.p. vaccinations of oil-treated cell wall prepns. from S. typhimurium (100 .mu.g.) and Brucella abortus (1000 .mu.g.) protected **mice** more against i.v. challenge 24 hrs. later with 200 .times. 106 **Mycobacterium tuberculosis** H37RV cells than the oil-treated cell wall prepns. from Listeria monocytogenes (1000 .mu.g.) and BCG (500 .mu.g.), and the protection correlated roughly with the endotoxin content. Oil-treated cell wall prepns. (100-1000 .mu.g.) from S. typhimurium, B. abortus, **M. tuberculosis** H37RV, L. monocytogenes, and BCG increased the survival time in **mice** challenged i.v. with 4 .times. 107 cells of H37RV 30 days after the i.p. vaccination, and the BCG cell wall prepn. was at least as effective as the endotoxin-contg. vaccines, and much more so than the cell walls of L. monocytogenes. **Mice** treated i.v. with oil-treated cell walls (100-500 .mu.g.) from BCG and challenged 4 weeks later with virulent tubercle bacilli by aerosol were protected, while none were protected when given oil-treated cell walls (100-1000 .mu.g.) from S. typhimurium, B. abortus, or L. monocytogenes. Coating with oil, which was previously reported (CA 65, 20659d) to be essential to render cell walls of BCG protective to **mice** against challenge with tubercle bacilli by aerosol, does not affect the specificity of reactions conditioned by cell walls in this and other systems. 17 references.
ST VACCINES CELL WALLS; CELL WALLS VACCINES; MINERAL OIL ANTIGENS; ANTIGENS MINERAL OIL; OIL MINERAL ANTIGENS; BACTERIAL PATHOGENS OIL; PATHOGENS BACTERIAL OIL
IT Brucella
(abortus, tuberculosis resistance after injection of oil-treated

cell walls of)
IT Listeria
(monocytogenes, tuberculosis resistance after injection of oil-treated cell walls of)
IT Salmonella
(typhi and typhimurium, vaccine for, oil-treated cell walls as)
IT Tuberculosis
(vaccine for, oil-treated cell walls as)

L94 ANSWER 107 OF 108 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 1998 ACS
AN 1968:76737 HCAPLUS
DN 68:76737
TI In vitro and in vivo chemotherapeutic properties of the antibiotic myxin
AU Grunberg, Emanuel; Berger, Julius; Beskid, George; Cleeland, Roy; Prince, Herbert N.; Titsworth, Edith
CS Hoffmann-La Roche Inc., Nutley, N. J., USA
SO Chemotherapia (1967), 12(5), 272-81
CODEN: CMTRAG
DT Journal
LA English
CC 15 (Pharmacodynamics)
AB Myxin (6-methoxy-1-phenazinol 5,10-dioxide) (I) is an antibiotic that displays a broad in vitro spectrum including activity against gram-pos. and gram-neg. bacteria, **Mycobacterium tuberculosis**, Mycoplasma gallinarum, Candida albicans, filamentous fungi, dermatophytes, helminths, and protozoa. The in vitro antibacterial effect could be partially overcome by the addn. of cysteine or Na thioglycolate to the growth medium. I was cytotoxic for **monkey** kidney cells. I was not absorbed when administered by the oral or s.c. routes to **mice**. I was active when administered i.p. to **mice** infected systematically with Streptococcus pyogenes, Diplococcus pneumoniae, Staphylococcus aureus, Escherichia coli, and Neisseria meningitidis as well as against **mice** implanted with sarcoma 180, but was without effect when tested by this same route against fungi, viruses, and Ehrlich carcinoma. When tested for local chemotherapeutic effects against s.c. bacterial infections, I exerted marked activity against Streptococcus pyogenes, S. aureus, and Proteus vulgaris, moderate activity against E. coli, and a slight effect in the case of Pseudomonas aeruginosa. The antibiotic also exerted a marked effect against a s.c. Trichomonas vaginalis infection in **mice** when administered by infiltration as well as a slight effect against the s.c. C. albicans infection in a similar exptl. model. I administered orally showed slight to moderate anthelmintic activity against Syphacia obvelata and Hymenolepis nana.
ST MYXIN ACTION SPECTRUM; TRICHOMONAS MYXIN; CANDIDA MYXIN; PROTOZOA MYXIN; BACTERIA MYXIN; DERMATOPHYTES MYXIN; HELMINTHS MYXIN; FUNGI MYXIN
IT Staphylococcus
(aureus, infection with, myxin in treatment of)
IT **Escherichia coli**
(infection with, myxin in **treatment** of)
IT Neisseria
(meningitidis, infection with, myxin in treatment of)
IT Anthelmintics
Neoplasm inhibitors
Antibiotics, biological studies
(myxin as)
IT Diplococcus
(pneumoniae, infection with, myxin in treatment of)
IT Streptococcus
(pyogenes, infection with, myxin in treatment of)

IT Trichomonas
(vaginalis, infection with, myxin in treatment of)
IT Proteus
(vulgaris, infection with, myxin in treatment of)
IT 13925-12-7
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BIOL (Biological study)
(antibiotic activity of)
IT 52-90-4, biological studies
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BIOL (Biological study)
(inhibition by antibiotic activity of myxin by)

L94 ANSWER 108 OF 108 MEDLINE
AN 68049720 MEDLINE
DN 68049720
TI [Notes on the practice of **malariotherapy**].
Note sulla pratica della malarioterapia.
AU Marotta G
SO RIVISTA DI MALARIOLOGIA, (1967 Jun) 46 (1) 23-36.
Journal code: TN5.
CY Italy
DT Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LA Italian
EM 196802
CT Check Tags: Human
Antimalarials: TU, therapeutic use
Arteriosclerosis: TH, therapy
***Hyperthermia, Induced**
Hyperthermia, Induced: AE, adverse effects
Malaria: DT, drug therapy
*Neurosyphilis: TH, therapy
Paralysis: TH, therapy
Thromboangiitis Obliterans: TH, therapy
Vascular Diseases: TH, therapy

patients well tolerated the non-invasive WBH as well as the high dose BC supplementation. Apart from one patient who died after 4 months, all the others underwent an HIV burden diminution, clinical improvement and amelioration of laboratory data, along with an subjective improvement of their life quality. With reference to control groups, namely (a) only WBH applied with extracorporeal procedure to 31 AIDS patients, and (b) only BC supplementation at high dosage applied to 64 ARC patients, the combined physical and BC supplemental treatments clearly showed a better and longer lasting response.

CT Check Tags: Female; Human; Male
Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome: DT, drug therapy
***Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome: TH, therapy**
Adult
Antioxidants: TU, therapeutic use
AIDS-Related Complex: TH, therapy
*Carotene: TU, therapeutic use
*Food, Fortified
***Hyperthermia, Induced**

RN 36-88-4 (Carotene); 7235-40-7 (Beta Carotene)
CN 0 (Antioxidants)

L94 ANSWER 35 OF 108 MEDLINE
AN 95396279 MEDLINE
DN 95396279
TI Hyperthermic therapy for HIV infection.
AU Owens S D; Gasper P W
CS Department of Pathology, College of Veterinary and Biomedical Sciences, Colorado State University, Ft Collins 80523, USA.
SO MEDICAL HYPOTHESES, (1995 Apr) 44 (4) 235-42. Ref: 57
Journal code: M0M. ISSN: 0306-9877.
CY ENGLAND: United Kingdom
DT Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
General Review; (REVIEW)
(REVIEW, TUTORIAL)
LA English
FS Priority Journals
EM 199512
AB The objective of this paper is to review what is known about the antiviral effects of fever and to highlight the scientific evidence supporting the hypothesis that hyperthermic therapy may prove to be a beneficial treatment modality for persons infected with HIV. Our hyperthermic hypothesis is based upon the mutant escape, quasispecies theory of HIV antigenic diversity. We propose that, if initiated during the asymptomatic stage of HIV infection, hyperthermia may prove to decrease the number of mutant HIV strains arising due to evolutionary pressures created by the patient's immune system, with a resultant prolongation of the asymptomatic period of infection. A review of the literature from three areas of investigation: the immune response to fever, heat as a tumor killing agent, and preliminary studies with fever and retroviral infections, strongly suggests that there is a good scientific basis for the use of hyperthermic therapy in a multimodal treatment approach to HIV infection.

CT Check Tags: Animal; Human; Support, Non-U.S. Gov't
Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome: PP, physiopathology
***Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome: TH, therapy**
Evolution
*Fever: PP, physiopathology
***Hyperthermia, Induced**
HIV: GD, growth & development
*HIV: PH, physiology
HIV: PY, pathogenicity
HIV Infections: PP, physiopathology

*HIV Infections: TH, therapy
Models, Biological
Neoplasms: TH, therapy
Neoplasms, Experimental: TH, therapy
Retroviridae Infections: PP, physiopathology
Retroviridae Infections: TH, therapy

L94 ANSWER 36 OF 108 EMBASE COPYRIGHT 1998 ELSEVIER SCI. B.V.
AN 95098290 EMBASE
TI Anaemia and **Plasmodium falciparum** infections among young children in an holoendemic area, Bagamoyo, Tanzania.
AU Premji Z.; Hamisi Y.; Shiff C.; Minjas J.; Lubega P.; Makwaya C.
CS Bagamoyo Bed Net Project, PO Box 65011, Dar es Salaam, Tanzania, United Republic of
SO Acta Tropica, (1995) 59/1 (55-64).
ISSN: 0001-706X CODEN: ACTRAQ
CY Netherlands
DT Journal
FS 004 Microbiology
007 Pediatrics and Pediatric Surgery
017 Public Health, Social Medicine and Epidemiology
LA English
SL English
AB Although the aetiology of anaemia in tropical areas is multifactorial, **Plasmodium falciparum** malaria is commonly associated with anaemia in children living in holoendemic malaria areas. Such an association was examined in a population based study of 338 children 6 to 40 months of age living in the Bagamoyo area of Tanzania. Stepwise regression analysis showed that fever and **parasitaemia** were effective in predicting anaemia and that the anaemic condition was age dependent. The majority of the children were iron deficient, followed by normochromic macrocytic anaemias. There was strong evidence in this age group that the anaemia was associated with malaria and not geohelminth infection. The importance of malaria and anaemia as a cause of childhood morbidity in Africa is discussed. This condition has taken on new significance with the realization that blood transfusions commonly used to **treat** severe anaemia are a major vehicle for Human **Immunodeficiency** Virus (**HIV**) transmission.
CT EMTAGS: **etiology** (0135); **epidemiology** (0400); invertebrate (0723); protozoon (0751); infection (0310); therapy (0160); africa (0403); africa south of the sahara (4032); mammal (0738); **human** (0888); major clinical study (0150); infant (0014); child (0022); article (0060)
Medical Descriptors:
*anemia: ET, etiology
*anemia: EP, epidemiology
***plasmodium falciparum**
*malaria falciparum: EP, epidemiology
*childhood disease: ET, etiology
*childhood disease: EP, epidemiology
*blood transfusion
population research
tanzania
morbidity
africa
human
major clinical study
infant
child
article

L94 ANSWER 37 OF 108 MEDLINE

AN 96092654 MEDLINE
DN 96092654
TI Mechanism of the effect of thermotherapy as applied to AIDS.
AU Moreira M B
SO MEDICAL HYPOTHESES, (1995 Jul) 45 (1) 5-6.
Journal code: M0M. ISSN: 0306-9877.
CY ENGLAND: United Kingdom
DT Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LA English
FS Priority Journals
EM 199603
AB Artificially induced thermal intermittence using thermogenic agents was utilized to treat AIDS patients in an attempt to make an analogy with the sterilization process by tyndallization employed in laboratories. It is known that micro-organisms are more sensitive to discontinuous than to constant heat. The author believes that the AIDS virus may be either destroyed or weakened using this method which may also provoke an immune stimulus over the body's system of defense, especially over the bone marrow, with the consequent increase of the indexes of lymphocins, opsonins and hematogenesis.
CT Check Tags: Comparative Study; Human
***Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome: TH, therapy**
Heat
***Hyperthermia, Induced**
Neoplasms: TH, therapy
Sterilization: MT, methods

L94 ANSWER 38 OF 108 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 1998 ACS
AN 1995:309101 HCAPLUS
DN 122:64331
TI Method for treating neurological disorders using administration to cerebrospinal fluid with therapeutic dispersion allowing persistence in cerebro-ventricular space
IN Kim, Sinil; Howell, Stephen B.
PA Depotech Corp., USA
SO PCT Int. Appl., 43 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
PI WO 9426250 A1 941124
DS W: CA, JP
AI WO 93-US4645 930514
DT Patent
LA English
IC ICM A61K009-127
CC 63-5 (Pharmaceuticals)
AB A method is disclosed for ameliorating a neurol. disorder (tumor, virus infection, etc.) in a **human** by administration to the cerebrospinal fluid (CSF) of a therapeutic agent in a dispersion system which allows the therapeutic agent to persist in the cerebro-ventricular space. Prodn. of a synthetic membrane vesicle having multiple nonconcentric chambers contg. ara-C which are bounded by a single bilayer membrane is described. The ara-C prepn. was used in intrathecal and intraventricular treatment with patients having histol. proven cancer and evidence of neoplastic meningitis. Pharmacokinetic data, toxicity data, and cytol. response are included.
ST neurol disorder therapeutic dispersion cerebrospinal fluid; tumor neurol therapeutic dispersion cerebrospinal fluid; cerebroventricular space cerebrospinal fluid neurol therapeutic
IT Polymers, biological studies
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(matrix; neurol. disorder treatment using administration to cerebrospinal fluid with therapeutic dispersion allowing persistence in cerebro-ventricular space)
IT Bactericides, Disinfectants, and Antiseptics

Enterobacter
Escherichia coli
Haemophilus influenzae
Klebsiella
Listeria monocytogenes
Mycobacterium tuberculosis
Neisseria meningitidis
Proteus (bacterium)
Pseudomonas aeruginosa
Staphylococcus aureus
Streptococcus pneumoniae
(neurol. bacteria infection **treatment** using administration to cerebrospinal fluid with therapeutic dispersion allowing persistence in cerebro-ventricular space)

IT Cell cycle
(neurol. disorder treatment using administration to cerebrospinal fluid with cell cycle phase-specific therapeutic dispersion allowing persistence in cerebro-ventricular space)

IT Anti-infective agents
Autoimmune disease
Cerebrospinal fluid
Eukaryote
Neoplasm inhibitors
Nervous system agents
Prokaryote
(neurol. disorder treatment using administration to cerebrospinal fluid with therapeutic dispersion allowing persistence in cerebro-ventricular space)

IT Antibodies
Glycolipids
Carbohydrates and Sugars, biological studies
Proteins, biological studies
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(neurol. disorder treatment using administration to cerebrospinal fluid with therapeutic dispersion allowing persistence in cerebro-ventricular space)

IT Blastomyces
Candida
Coccidioides immitis
Cryptococcus (fungus)
Fungicides and Fungistats
Histoplasma
Nocardia
(neurol. fungus infection treatment using administration to cerebrospinal fluid with therapeutic dispersion allowing persistence in cerebro-ventricular space)

IT Metabolism
(neurol. metabolic dysfunction treatment using administration to cerebrospinal fluid with therapeutic dispersion allowing persistence in cerebro-ventricular space)

IT Virucides and Virustats
(neurol. virus infection treatment using administration to cerebrospinal fluid with therapeutic dispersion allowing persistence in cerebro-ventricular space)

IT Drug interactions
(oral dexamethasone redn. of toxicity of ara-C dispersion intrathecal and intraventricular treatment in cancer patients with neoplastic meningitis)

IT Membranes
(synthetic, vesicles; neurol. disorder treatment using administration to cerebrospinal fluid with therapeutic dispersion allowing persistence in cerebro-ventricular space)

IT Interphase, biological
(S-phase, neurol. disorder treatment using administration to

LA German
EM 198907
CT Check Tags: Female; Human; Male
***Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome: CO, complications**
Adult
*Anus Diseases: CO, complications
Combined Modality Therapy
Condylomata Acuminata: CO, complications
Condylomata Acuminata: SU, surgery
Diathermy
English Abstract
Hemorrhoids: CO, complications
Hemorrhoids: TH, therapy
Middle Age
*Rectal Diseases: CO, complications
Rectal Fistula: CO, complications
Rectal Fistula: TH, therapy

L94 ANSWER 82 OF 108 MEDLINE
AN 89096588 MEDLINE
DN 89096588
TI An approach to AIDS therapy using hyperthermia and membrane modification.
AU Yatvin M B
CS University of Wisconsin Medical School, Madison 53706.
SO MEDICAL HYPOTHESES, (1988 Nov) 27 (3) 163-5. Ref: 31
Journal code: M0M. ISSN: 0306-9877.
CY ENGLAND: United Kingdom
DT Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
General Review; (REVIEW)
(REVIEW, TUTORIAL)
LA English
FS Priority Journals
EM 198904
AB Altering the biophysical characteristics of cell membranes by diet and membrane perturbing agents markedly influences thermosensitivity of cells. Likewise, manipulation of viral envelopes either by altering their lipid composition by diet or by the use of agents that perturb the lipid envelope influence infectivity of enveloped viruses and the progression of viral disease. The use of hyperthermia and envelope modification as a combined approach to treat AIDS has until now neither been suggested nor attempted. On the basis of my previous work and a review of the literature, I theorize that the combination of hyperthermia with procedures designed to alter the viral envelope will likely result in an increased viral sensitivity and be useful clinically for treatment of patients with enveloped viral diseases such as AIDS.
CT Check Tags: Human
***Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome: TH, therapy**
Butylated Hydroxytoluene: TU, therapeutic use
***Hyperthermia, Induced**
HIV: ME, metabolism
Membrane Fluidity
Membrane Lipids: ME, metabolism
RN 128-37-0 (Butylated Hydroxytoluene)
CN 0 (Membrane Lipids)

L94 ANSWER 83 OF 108 EMBASE COPYRIGHT 1998 ELSEVIER SCI. B.V.
AN 87135493 EMBASE
TI Use of pyrimethamine-sulfadoxine (Fansidar) in prophylaxis against chloroquine-resistant **plasmodium falciparum** and Pneumocystis carinii.
AU Pearson R.D.; Hewlett E.L.
CS Division of Geographic Medicine, Department of Medicine, University